

09/449,085

70. E. B.

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
1	4715	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 09:48
2	3592	707/100-104.1.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 09:48
3	1981	707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 09:49
4	1093	702/127,182-187.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 09:50
5	2282	714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 09:50
6	7817	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/12/19 10:59
7	3300	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/12/19 10:59
8	1	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.)) and (execution adj3 trace adj3 record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/05/26 13:45
9	11	execution adj3 trace adj3 record\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:13
10	877	execution adj3 thread\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 10:19
11	146	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (execution adj3 thread\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 10:33
12	257	(thread adj3 (id\$1 or identifier\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 10:29
13	7628	time adj3 stamp\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:29
14	9	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and ((execution adj3 thread\$2) and ((thread adj3 (id\$1 or identifier\$2))) and (time adj3 stamp\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 08:51
15	1105	execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 11:08
16	1	execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4 same trace	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 11:10

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
17	518	execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4 and trac\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 11:11
18	276	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4 and trac\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 11:13
19	49	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4 and (trace\$2 or tracing))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 11:23
20	9	synchroniz\$4 adj3 trace adj3 record\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 13:34
21	38	(synchroniz\$4 or coordinat\$4) with (trace adj3 record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/05/26 13:47
22	10100	(synchroniz\$4 or coordinat\$4) with (record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 13:43
23	5869	(synchroniz\$4) with (record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 13:43
24	1859	synchroniz\$4 adj4 record\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 13:43
25	57	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (synchroniz\$4 adj4 record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 13:59
26	35	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and ((synchroniz\$4 adj4 record\$2) and trac\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 14:00
27	9	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and ((synchroniz\$4 adj4 record\$2) and (trace\$2 or tracing))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/05/26 13:49
28	6758	(time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/12 14:44
29	37	(logical adj3 ((time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 14:18

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
30	11	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (logical adj3 ((time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 07:58
31	1	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (absolute adj3 ((time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 14:33
32	5	(split\$5 or divid\$3) adj4 file\$2 adj5 partition\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 14:36
33	15	(split\$5 or divid\$3) adj4 file\$2 adj5 partition\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 14:37
34	7817	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 07:56
35	3300	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 07:56
36	25119	storage adj3 space	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 08:52
37	672	partition adj3 size	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 08:52
38	98	(storage adj3 space) and (partition adj3 size)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 08:53
39	13	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and ((storage adj3 space) and (partition adj3 size))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 09:01
40	433	playback adj3 command\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 09:02
41	1	(play adj3 command) and (stop adj3 command) and (reverse adj3 command) and (fast adj3 play adj3 command)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 09:05
42	11	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (playback adj3 command\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 09:10
43	74	quer\$4 adj3 coordinat\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 11:24

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
44	26	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (quer\$4 adj3 coordinat\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 11:24
45	11720	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:13
46	4141	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:13
47	23	execution adj3 trace adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:48
48	2	(execution adj3 trace adj3 information) and generat\$4 and writ\$4 and reconstruct\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:19
49	19	(execution adj3 trace adj3 information) and generat\$4 and writ\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:28
50	2	(execution adj3 trace adj3 information) and generat\$4 and writ\$4 and (data with server)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:30
51	2	(execution adj3 trace adj3 information) and generat\$4 and writ\$4 and (log adj3 file\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:45
52	3644	log adj3 file\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:45
53	32279	data with server	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:46
54	539	quer\$4 with coordinat\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:46
55	432	execution and trace adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:35
56	2	execution and trace adj3 information and (quer\$4 with coordinat\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:01
57	27	execution and trace adj3 information and (log adj3 file\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:45
58	6	execution and trace adj3 information and (log adj3 file\$2) and reconstruct\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:28
59	629	execution adj3 plan\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:33
60	531	operator with trees	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:29
61	59	operator adj3 trees	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:30
62	5	operator adj3 trees and (execution adj3 plan\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 14:18

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
63	390	execution adj plan\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:34
64	3	(execution and trace adj3 information) and (execution adj plan\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:35
65	3	execution and trace adj3 information and (execution adj plan\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:46
66	101	operator with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 14:57
67	16	operator with dispatch\$4 adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/05/29 09:38
68	15	operator with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2) and (trace)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 14:38
69	38	operator with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2) and execution	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:30
70	11	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (operator with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2) and execution)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 14:40
71	89	\$4routine with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:13
72	89	\$4routine with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2) and (\$4routine with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:22
73	12	\$4routine with (dispatch\$4 or start\$2up) adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:00
74	3	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (\$4routine with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:24
75	33	(routine or sub\$2routine) with (start adj2 time\$2) and (routine or sub\$2routine) with (stop adj2 time\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/05/26 14:02
76	18	(routine or sub\$2routine) with (start adj2 time) and (routine or sub\$2routine) with (stop adj2 time)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:46

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
77	2	(entit\$4) with (start adj2 time) and (entit\$4) with (stop adj2 time)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:49
78	8	(activit\$4) with (start adj2 time) and (activit\$4) with (stop adj2 time)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:08
79	11	(operational) with (start adj2 time) and (operational) with (stop adj2 time)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:56
80	11775	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/09 14:00
81	4145	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/09 14:00
82	11775	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 12:40
83	4145	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 12:40
84	678	session adj3 identifier	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:33
85	193	query adj3 identifier	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:24
86	14	(session adj3 identifier) and (query adj3 identifier)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:17
87	45	query adj identifier	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:25
88	18	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (query adj identifier)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:27
89	6	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (query adj identifier) and test\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:29
90	261	session adj3 identifier and query	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:34
91	45	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (session adj3 identifier and query)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:34

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
92	1	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (session adj3 identifier and query and trace)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:12
93	178	abstract with operator\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:17
94	3191	(start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:13
95	869	dispatch\$4 adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:15
96	6	(abstract with operator\$2) and ((start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:16
97	16	abstract adj2 operator\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:17
98	249	operator adj3 identifier	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:28
99	11629	time adj3 stamp\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:30
100	12	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (operator adj identifier\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:32
101	5	(start with (time adj3 stamp\$2) and (finish with (time adj3 stamp\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:41
102	96	operator adj identifier	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:46
103	11775	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:35
104	4145	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:35
105	432	execution and trace adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:38
106	971	trace adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:38
107	4	writ\$4 with different adj3 files and trace	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:39
108	60	writ\$4 with different adj3 files	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:48
109	305	perform\$4 with execut\$4 adj3 quer\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:50

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110	219	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (perform\$4 with execut\$4 adj3 quer\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:53
111	10	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (perform\$4 with execut\$4 adj3 quer\$4) and trace	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:58
112	2	(perform\$4 with during with execut\$4 adj3 quer\$4) and trace	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 17:01
113	23	perform\$4 with during with execut\$4 adj3 quer\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 17:01
114	10657	(time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/12 14:45
115	6	accept\$4 with (presentation adj3 command\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/12 14:46
116	180	accept\$4 and (presentation adj3 command\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/12 14:46
117	20	accept\$4 and (presentation adj3 command\$2) and ((time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/12 14:46
118	314	operator and dispatch\$4 adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/05/29 09:41
119	28	(logical with operator) and (dispatch\$4 adj3 information)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/05/29 09:42
120	16042	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/12/19 10:59
121	5208	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/12/19 11:05
122	376	thread\$2 and (execution with trace\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/12/19 11:08
123	47	thread\$2 and (execution with trace\$2 adj2 information)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/12/19 11:16
124	3	(execution with trace\$2 adj2 information) and (execution with plan\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/12/19 11:09
125	11	((query or queries) with coordinator\$2) and (operator with tree\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/12/19 11:27
126	8	((query or queries) with coordinator\$2) and (operator with tree\$2) and thread\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/12/19 11:27

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1	4715	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 09:48
2	3592	707/100-104.1.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 09:48
3	1981	707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 09:49
4	1093	702/127,182-187.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 09:50
5	2282	714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 09:50
6	7817	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:35
7	3300	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:35
8	1	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.)) and (execution adj3 trace adj3 record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 09:58
9	11	execution adj3 trace adj3 record\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:13
10	877	execution adj3 thread\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 10:19
11	146	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (execution adj3 thread\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 10:33
12	257	(thread adj3 (id\$1 or identifier\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 10:29
13	7628	time adj3 stamp\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:29
14	9	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and ((execution adj3 thread\$2) and ((thread adj3 (id\$1 or identifier\$2))) and (time adj3 stamp\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 08:51
15	1105	execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 11:08
16	1	execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4 same trace	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 11:10

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17	518	execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4 and trac\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 11:11
18	276	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4 and trac\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 11:13
19	49	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4 and (trace\$2 or tracing))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 11:23
20	9	synchroniz\$4 adj3 trace adj3 record\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 13:34
21	38	(synchroniz\$4 or coordinat\$4) with (trace adj3 record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 13:42
22	10100	(synchroniz\$4 or coordinat\$4) with (record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 13:43
23	5869	(synchroniz\$4) with (record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 13:43
24	1859	synchroniz\$4 adj4 record\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 13:43
25	57	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (synchroniz\$4 adj4 record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 13:59
26	35	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and ((synchroniz\$4 adj4 record\$2) and trac\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 14:00
27	9	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and ((synchroniz\$4 adj4 record\$2) and (trace\$2 or tracing))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 14:15
28	6758	(time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/12 14:44
29	37	(logical adj3 ((time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 14:18

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
30	11	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (logical adj3 ((time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 07:58
31	1	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (absolute adj3 ((time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 14:33
32	5	(split\$5 or divid\$3) adj4 file\$2 adj5 partition\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 14:36
33	15	(split\$5 or divid\$3) adj4 file\$2 adj5 partition\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/01 14:37
34	7817	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 07:56
35	3300	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 07:56
36	25119	storage adj3 space	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 08:52
37	672	partition adj3 size	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 08:52
38	98	(storage adj3 space) and (partition adj3 size)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 08:53
39	13	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and ((storage adj3 space) and (partition adj3 size))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 09:01
40	433	playback adj3 command\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 09:02
41	1	(play adj3 command) and (stop adj3 command) and (reverse adj3 command) and (fast adj3 play adj3 command)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 09:05
42	11	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (playback adj3 command\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 09:10
43	74	quer\$4 adj3 coordinat\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 11:24

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
44	26	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (quer\$4 adj3 coordinat\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2002/02/04 11:24
45	11720	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:13
46	4141	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:13
47	23	execution adj3 trace adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:48
48	2	(execution adj3 trace adj3 information) and generat\$4 and writ\$4 and reconstruct\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:19
49	19	(execution adj3 trace adj3 information) and generat\$4 and writ\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:28
50	2	(execution adj3 trace adj3 information) and generat\$4 and writ\$4 and (data with server)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:30
51	2	(execution adj3 trace adj3 information) and generat\$4 and writ\$4 and (log adj3 file\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:45
52	3644	log adj3 file\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:45
53	32279	data with server	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:46
54	539	quer\$4 with coordinat\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 12:46
55	432	execution and trace adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:35
56	2	execution and trace adj3 information and (quer\$4 with coordinat\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:01
57	27	execution and trace adj3 information and (log adj3 file\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:45
58	6	execution and trace adj3 information and (log adj3 file\$2) and reconstruct\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:28
59	629	execution adj3 plan\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:33
60	531	operator with trees	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:29
61	59	operator adj3 trees	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:30
62	5	operator adj3 trees and (execution adj3 plan\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 14:18

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
63	390	execution adj plan\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:34
64	3	(execution and trace adj3 information) and (execution adj plan\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:35
65	3	execution and trace adj3 information and (execution adj plan\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 13:46
66	101	operator with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 14:57
67	16	operator with dispatch\$4 adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:14
68	15	operator with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2) and (trace)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 14:38
69	38	operator with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2) and execution	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:30
70	11	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (operator with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2) and execution)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 14:40
71	89	\$4routine with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:13
72	89	\$4routine with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2) and (\$4routine with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:22
73	12	\$4routine with (dispatch\$4 or start\$2up) adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:00
74	3	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (\$4routine with (start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:24
75	33	(routine or sub\$2routine) with (start adj2 time\$2) and (routine or sub\$2routine) with (stop adj2 time\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:36
76	18	(routine or sub\$2routine) with (start adj2 time) and (routine or sub\$2routine) with (stop adj2 time)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:46

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
77	2	(entit\$4) with (start adj2 time) and (entit\$4) with (stop adj2 time)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:49
78	8	(activit\$4) with (start adj2 time) and (activit\$4) with (stop adj2 time)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:08
79	11	(operational) with (start adj2 time) and (operational) with (stop adj2 time)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/08 15:56
80	11775	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/09 14:00
81	4145	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/09 14:00
82	11775	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 12:40
83	4145	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 12:40
84	678	session adj3 identifier	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:33
85	193	query adj3 identifier	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:24
86	14	(session adj3 identifier) and (query adj3 identifier)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:17
87	45	query adj identifier	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:25
88	18	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (query adj identifier)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:27
89	6	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (query adj identifier) and test\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:29
90	261	session adj3 identifier and query	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:34
91	45	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (session adj3 identifier and query)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 14:34

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
92	1	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (session adj3 identifier and query and trace)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:12
93	178	abstract with operator\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:17
94	3191	(start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:13
95	869	dispatch\$4 adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:15
96	6	(abstract with operator\$2) and ((start adj2 time\$2) and (stop adj2 time\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:16
97	16	abstract adj2 operator\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:17
98	249	operator adj3 identifier	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:28
99	11629	time adj3 stamp\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:30
100	12	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.) and (operator adj identifier\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:32
101	5	(start with (time adj3 stamp\$2) and (finish with (time adj3 stamp\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:41
102	96	operator adj identifier	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 15:46
103	11775	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:35
104	4145	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:35
105	432	execution and trace adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:38
106	971	trace adj3 information	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:38
107	4	writ\$4 with different adj3 files and trace	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:39
108	60	writ\$4 with different adj3 files	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:48
109	305	perform\$4 with execut\$4 adj3 quer\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:50

	Hits	Search Text	DBs	Time Stamp
110	219	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (perform\$4 with execut\$4 adj3 quer\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:53
111	10	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (perform\$4 with execut\$4 adj3 quer\$4) and trace	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 16:58
112	2	(perform\$4 with during with execut\$4 adj3 quer\$4) and trace	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 17:01
113	23	perform\$4 with during with execut\$4 adj3 quer\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/10 17:01
114	10657	(time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/12 14:45
115	6	accept\$4 with (presentation adj3 command\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/12 14:46
116	180	accept\$4 and (presentation adj3 command\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/12 14:46
117	20	accept\$4 and (presentation adj3 command\$2) and ((time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp)	USPAT; US-PGPUB	2003/01/12 14:46

	Hits	Search Text	DBs
1	4715	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB
2	3592	707/100-104.1.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB
3	1981	707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB
4	1093	702/127,182-187.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB
5	2282	714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB
6	7817	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB
7	3300	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB
8	1	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.)) and (execution adj3 trace adj3 record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB
9	11	execution adj3 trace adj3 record\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB
10	877	execution adj3 thread\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB
11	146	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (execution adj3 thread\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB
12	257	(thread adj3 (id\$1 or identifier\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB
13	7628	time adj3 stamp\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB
14	9	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and ((execution adj3 thread\$2) and ((thread adj3 (id\$1 or identifier\$2))) and (time adj3 stamp\$2))	USPAT; US-PGPUB
15	1105	execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB
16	1	execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4 same trace	USPAT; US-PGPUB
17	518	execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4 and trac\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB

	Time Stamp
1	2002/02/01 09:48
2	2002/02/01 09:48
3	2002/02/01 09:49
4	2002/02/01 09:50
5	2002/02/01 09:50
6	2002/02/04 07:55
7	2002/02/04 07:56
8	2002/02/01 09:58
9	2002/02/01 13:27
10	2002/02/01 10:19
11	2002/02/01 10:33
12	2002/02/01 10:29
13	2002/02/01 10:30
14	2002/02/04 08:51
15	2002/02/01 11:08
16	2002/02/01 11:10
17	2002/02/01 11:11

	Hits	Search Text	DBs
18	276	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4 and trac\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB
19	49	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (execut\$5 adj3 quer\$4 and (trace\$2 or tracing))	USPAT; US-PGPUB
20	9	synchroniz\$4 adj3 trace adj3 record\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB
21	38	(synchroniz\$4 or coordinat\$4) with (trace adj3 record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB
22	10100	(synchroniz\$4 or coordinat\$4) with (record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB
23	5869	(synchroniz\$4) with (record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB
24	1859	synchroniz\$4 adj4 record\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB
25	57	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (synchroniz\$4 adj4 record\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB
26	35	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and ((synchroniz\$4 adj4 record\$2) and trac\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB
27	9	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and ((synchroniz\$4 adj4 record\$2) and (trace\$2 or tracing))	USPAT; US-PGPUB
28	6758	(time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp	USPAT; US-PGPUB
29	37	(logical adj3 ((time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp))	USPAT; US-PGPUB

	Time Stamp
18	2002/02/01 11:13
19	2002/02/04 11:23
20	2002/02/01 13:34
21	2002/02/01 13:42
22	2002/02/01 13:43
23	2002/02/01 13:43
24	2002/02/01 13:43
25	2002/02/01 13:59
26	2002/02/01 14:00
27	2002/02/01 14:15
28	2002/02/01 14:16
29	2002/02/01 14:18

	Hits	Search Text	DBs
30	11	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (logical adj3 ((time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp))	USPAT; US-PGPUB
31	1	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (absolute adj3 ((time adj stamp) or time\$2stamp))	USPAT; US-PGPUB
32	5	(split\$5 or divid\$3) adj4 file\$2 adj5 partition\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB
33	15	(split\$5 or divid\$3) adj4 file\$2 adj5 partition\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB
34	7817	707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB
35	3300	702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.	USPAT; US-PGPUB
36	25119	storage adj3 space	USPAT; US-PGPUB
37	672	partition adj3 size	USPAT; US-PGPUB
38	98	(storage adj3 space) and (partition adj3 size)	USPAT; US-PGPUB
39	13	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and ((storage adj3 space) and (partition adj3 size))	USPAT; US-PGPUB
40	433	playback adj3 command\$2	USPAT; US-PGPUB
41	1	(play adj3 command) and (stop adj3 command) and (reverse adj3 command) and (fast adj3 play adj3 command)	USPAT; US-PGPUB
42	11	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (playback adj3 command\$2)	USPAT; US-PGPUB
43	74	quer\$4 adj3 coordinat\$4	USPAT; US-PGPUB

	Time Stamp
30	2002/02/04 07:58
31	2002/02/01 14:33
32	2002/02/01 14:36
33	2002/02/01 14:37
34	2002/02/04 07:56
35	2002/02/04 07:56
36	2002/02/04 08:52
37	2002/02/04 08:52
38	2002/02/04 08:53
39	2002/02/04 09:01
40	2002/02/04 09:02
41	2002/02/04 09:05
42	2002/02/04 09:10
43	2002/02/04 11:24

	Hits	Search Text	DBs
44	26	((707/1,3-5,8,10.ccls. or 707/100-104.1.ccls. or 707/200-202,205-206.ccls.) or (702/127,182-187.ccls. or 714/1,25,37-39,45-47,100.ccls.)) and (quer\$4 adj3 coordinat\$4)	USPAT; US-PGPUB

	Time Stamp
44	2002/02/04 11:24

11/5,K/12 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00822220 **Image available**

OPPORTUNITY TRACKING INFORMATION SYSTEM

SYSTEME D'INFORMATIONS RELATIVES A DES RECHERCHES DE POSSIBILITES

Legal Representative:

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Palo Alto, CA 94306, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200155840 A2 20010802 (WO 0155840)

Application: WO 2001US2878 20010126 (PCT/WO US0102878)

Priority Application: US 2000178168 20000126

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 14773

English Abstract

A communication network system includes a plurality of client computers communicatively coupled to a network, which in turn is coupled to one or more server computers and at least one database. A method for reviewing and tracking workflow tasks, anomalies and other information using the system provides real-time access of the status of tasks and projects on a continuing basis. Individuals interact with the system to provide updates to the status of tasks. The system automatically escalates the completion of an overdue task or anomaly that has failed to be completed within a predetermined time period.

French Abstract

Ce systeme de reseau de communication comprend plusieurs ordinateurs clients, relies de maniere a pouvoir communiquer avec un reseau, lequel est a son tour relie a un ou plusieurs ordinateurs serveurs et au moins a une base de donnees. L'invention concerne un procede d'etude et de recherche de taches, anomalies et autres informations relatives au flux de travail, mettant en oeuvre un acces en temps reel a l'etat des taches et projets, sur une base continue. Des individus interagissent avec le systeme pour fournir des mises a jour a l'etat des taches. Ce systeme fait automatiquement passer a un niveau superieur l'achevement d'une tache ou anomalie en souffrance qui n'a pu etre achevee dans une periode determinee.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010802 A2 Without international search report and to be
republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20011115 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of
19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... using the state values (e.g., cookie values) that identify the user, the server 103 **queries** the **database** 104 to locate and **retrieve** previously **saved status** information (e.g., **tasks** assigned, anomalies). The status information is then incorporated with the default

home page (e.g...
...interface @aving a default home page 700 combined with the status
information 702 retrieved from **database** 104. If status information was
not found on the **database** 104 for the particular user, then the default
home page is displayed 306 without data...

11/5,K/32 (Item 26 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00771294 **Image available**

REAL TIME SUPPORT AND INFORMATION SYSTEM

SYSTEME DE SOUTIEN ET D'INFORMATION EN TEMPS REEL

Patent Applicant/Inventor:

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Legal Representative:

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Street, Stamford, CT 06905-5619, US

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200104800 A1 20010118 (WO 0104800)

Application: WO 2000US18729 20000710 (PCT/WO US0018729)

Priority Application: US 99142987 19990709; US 2000497745 20000204

Designated States: AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK
DM EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR
LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ
TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5620

English Abstract

A support and information system is provided. The system includes a
computer and a plurality of operators (20, 23, 24), each of the operators
(20, 23, 24) being designated to receive queries (22, 27, 26) relating to
one or more topics (21, 25, 29). A database (42) containing data
indicating the one or more topics (21, 25, 29) for which each of the
operators (20, 23, 24) is designated and how many queries (22, 27, 26)
each of the operators (20, 23, 24) is answering (68) at any given time is
accessible by the computer. Software executing on the computer receives a
query which relates to a topic (28), examines the database to determine
which of the operators (20, 23, 24) is designated to receive queries (22,
27, 26) relating to the topic (21, 25, 29) of the received query (22, 27,
26), examines the database to determine how many queries (22, 27, 26)
each of the operators (20, 23, 24) so designated is answering at that
time, and passes the received query (22, 27, 29) to the operator (20, 23,
24) so designated then answering the least queries (22, 27, 29).

French Abstract

Cette invention a trait a un systeme de soutien et d'information en temps
reel. Ce systeme comporte un ordinateur et plusieurs operateurs (20, 23,
24), chacun d'eux etant designe pour recevoir des demandes (22, 27, 26)
relatives a une ou plusieurs matieres (21, 25, 29). Cet ordinateur a
acces a une base de donnees (42) contenant des donnees indiquant la ou
les matieres (21, 25, 29) pour laquelle ou pour lesquelles chaque
opérateur (20, 23, 24) est designe et indiquant egalement a combien de
demandes (22, 27, 26) chaque operateur (20, 23, 24) repondra (68) a
n'importe quel moment donne. Un logiciel executant dans l'ordinateur
reçoit une demande ayant trait a une matiere (28), explore la base de
donnees afin de determiner quel operateur (20, 23, 24) est designe pour
recevoir les demandes (22, 27, 26) ayant trait a la matiere (21, 25, 29)
de la demande recue (22, 27, 26), explore la base de donnees pour
determiner combien de demandes (22, 27, 26) chaque operateur (20, 23, 24)

ainsi designe est a ce moment la en train de repondre et transmet la demande recue (22, 27, 29) a l'opérateur (20, 23, 24) ainsi designe repondant alors aux questions minimales (22, 27, 29).

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010118 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20010525 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... computer 14 and a session logs database 74 accessible by query processing software 12, answer **processing** software 68 and post **query** software 72. Session logs **database** 74 has **stored** thereon a log of each **query** - 14 session **recording** the details of the session, including the **query** 16 asked, the topic or topics 15 to which the **query** 16 related, each operator 30 to which the **query** 16 was assigned, whether the **query** 16 was answered by each operator 30, the length of time required for each operator 30 to answer the **query** 16, the response 70 to the **query** 16, and other relevant information. **Query** processing software 12 and answer processing software 68 update each of the session logs as the **query** session **progresses**. Post **query** software 72 is provided to **retrieve** the session logs from session logs **database** 74 and use the session logs to perform auditing and reporting functions and for updating operator index **database** 42 to reflect each operator's performance. For example, it may be determined that a...

...can effectively and efficiently answer a maximum of five questions simultaneously. in this case, post **query** software 72 will update operator index **database** 42 to reflect that that particular operator is available to answer five questions at one time. Post **query** software 72 may also perform other functions, such as retrieving a session log 1 5 from session logs **database** 74, and sending a copy of the session log to a user 18 via email...

13/5,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00800736

COOPERATIVE DISTRIBUTED SYSTEM, AND JOURNAL AND RECOVERY PROCESSINGS
THEREIN

KOOPERATIVES VERTEILTES SYSTEM, ZEITUNGSVERARBEITUNG UND
RUCKGEWINNUNGSVERARBEITUNG IN DASSELBE

SYSTEME ASSOCIATIF DECENTRALISE ET TRAITEMENTS DE JOURNAUX ET DE REPRISE
DANS CELUI-CI

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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ODANAKA, Tadao, NTT Data Communications Systems Corporation, 3-3, Toyosu
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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 758114 A1 970212 (Basic)

EP 758114 A1 980826

WO 9627157 960906

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96903243 960227; WO 96JP440 960227

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): JP 9564830 950228; JP 9564831 950228; JP 9564832
950228; JP 9564833 950228; JP 9568592 950302; JP 9591614 950324

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-012/00; G06F-011/14;

ABSTRACT EP 758114 A1

The transaction processing throughput of a system in which a plurality of servers cooperatively perform distributed processing of transactions is improved. The servers (1a, 1b, 1c, ...) are connected to each other through a communication network (2), and a resources (16) and a log 18 are distributed over these servers. When one of the servers, e.g., the server (1a) receives a transaction, the server (1a) instructs the servers (1b, 1c, ...) over which the resource 16 relating to this transaction are distributed to update their resources, acquires the log data representing the updating contents and stores the log data in its log (18). The servers (1b, 1c, ...) update the resources in accordance with the instruction. Even when a fault occurs in one of the servers (1b, 1c, ...) during the transaction processing so that the updating of the resources has not been executed, the system assumes that all the resource has been updated and proceeds to processing the following transaction. The server in which the fault acquires the log data related to the failed transaction from the log (18) of the server (1a) after the server has restored from the fault, and correctly updates its own database (16) based on the log data. The log data storing method for the transaction processing, the log retrieving method for the recovery processing, and the method of judging whether or not the resources have been updated during the recovery processing are all improved and of high

speed.
ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 248

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 010124 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20001212
Application: 961127 A International application (Art. 158(1))
Withdrawal: 011114 A1 Date application deemed withdrawn: 20010424
Application: 970212 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 970212 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
961023
Change: 980311 A1 Obligatory supplementary classification
(change)
Search Report: 980826 A1 Drawing up of a supplementary European search
report: 980710

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; Japanese
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB97	2719
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB97	26848
Total word count - document A			29567
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			29567

...ABSTRACT the system assumes that all the resource has been updated and proceeds to processing the **following transaction** . The server in which the fault acquires the log data related to the failed transaction...

...server (1a) after the server has restored from the fault, and correctly updates its own **database** (16) based on the log data. The log data **storing** method for the **transaction processing** , the log **retrieving** method for the **recovery processing** , and the method of judging whether or not the resources have been updated during the...

13/5,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00362140

System and method for data recovery in a database on a computer system after an error in the system

System und Verfahren zur einem Systemfehler nachfolgenden Datenerholung in einer Datenbank eines Rechnersystems

Systeme et procede de restauration de base de donnees d'un systeme a calculateur a la suite d'une erreur de systeme

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road, Armonk, N.Y. 10504, (US), (applicant designated states: BE;CH;DE;ES;FR;GB;IT;LI;NL;SE)

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Myre, William Walter, Jr., 12405 Mercury Lane, Austin Texas 78727, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Bailey, Geoffrey Alan (27921), IBM United Kingdom Limited Intellectual Property Department Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)
PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 336546 A2 891011 (Basic)
EP 336546 A3 910626
EP 336546 B1 960619

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 89301834 890224;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 179195 880408

DESIGNATED STATES: BE; CH; DE; ES; FR; GB; IT; LI; NL; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): EP 236743 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

IBM SYSTEMS JOURNAL, vol. 23, no. 2, 1984, pages 178-188, New York, US;
R.A. CRUS: "Data recovery in IBM database 2"

IDEM

PROCEEDINGS OF THE 11TH COMPUTER SOFTWARE & APPLICATIONS CONFERENCE
(COMPSAC), 7th - 9th October 1987, pages 422-427, IEEE, New York, US;
S.H. SON: "A recovery scheme for database systems with large main
memory";

ABSTRACT EP 336546 A2

System and method for reducing data loss in a database system during I/O errors and power failure during non-atomic writes to media in a transaction management system using write-ahead logging protocol. A recovery log is written during forward processing. On system restart processing, the log is traversed and a REDO executed. Recovery is effected from detected incomplete log writes or log write failures and uncommitted transactions are undone. A technique is provided in which files having I/O errors are identified, whereby subsequent restart operations are prevented from accessing these files. In one embodiment index files with such error are renamed, serving to indicate that corresponding original files contain errors, and the error index files are automatically rebuilt whereby I/O error on the files causes no data loss. The index file rebuild does not invalidate access plans related to the failed index.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 145

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 891011 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Examination: 900425 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
900224
Change: 901227 A2 Representative (change)
Search Report: 910626 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Examination: 940427 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
940310
Grant: 960619 B1 Granted patent
Lapse: 970423 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a
Contracting State: SE 960919
Lapse: 970521 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a
Contracting State: BE 960619, SE 960919
Oppn None: 970611 B1 No opposition filed
Lapse: 970716 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a
Contracting State: BE 960619, CH 960619, LI
960619, SE 960919
Lapse: 970716 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a
Contracting State: BE 960619, CH 960619, LI
960619, SE 960919
Lapse: 991020 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a
contracting state (Country, date): BE
19960619, CH 19960619, LI 19960619, IT
19960619, SE 19960919,

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	901
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPAB96	537
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPAB96	491
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPAB96	597
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	6325
SPEC B	(English)	EPAB96	6550
Total word count - document A			7226
Total word count - document B			8175
Total word count - documents A + B			15401

...SPECIFICATION during normal forward processing to a recovery log;

traversing across said log during RESTART routine processing while
executing a REDO routine of transactions recorded in said log;
detecting said incomplete or failed log write; executing a recovery
routine; executing an UNDO routine of uncommitted transactions;
identifying files having said I/O error; and preventing a subsequent
RESTART routine from accessing...

...CLAIMS during normal forward processing to a recovery log;
traversing across said log during RESTART routine processing
while executing a REDO routine of transactions recorded in said
log;
detecting said incomplete or failed log write;
executing a recovery routine;
executing an UNDO routine of uncommitted transactions;
identifying files having said I/O error; and
preventing a subsequent RESTART routine from accessing...

13/5,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00291054

Method for managing subpage concurrency control and partial transaction
rollback in a transaction-oriented system of the write-ahead logging
type.

Verfahren zur Steuerung von gleichzeitigen Zugriffen innerhalb einer Seite
sowie Teilwiederholung von Transaktionen in einem
transaktionsorientierten System des

Methode pour gerer la commande de simultaneite de sous-pages et le
repositionnement partiel de transactions dans un systeme transactionnel
du type d'enregistrem

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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Pirahesh, Mir Hamid, 6815 Royalwood Way, San Jose, CA 95120, (US)
Schwarz, Peter Martin, 94 Glen Eyrie Avenue, Apt 6, San Jose, CA 95125,
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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 295424 A2 881221 (Basic)
EP 295424 A3 900523
EP 295424 B1 940427

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 88107496 880510;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 59666 870608

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14;

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

C.J. DATE: "An introduction to database systems", vol. 1, 4th edition,
1986, pages 45,413-419, Addison-Wesley Publishing Co.

IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON SOFTWARE ENGINEERING, vol. SE-13, no. 1, January
1987, pages 23-31, New York, US; KOO et al.: "Checkpointing and
rollback-recovery for distributed systems"

DIGEST OF PAPERS, 16TH ANNUAL SYMPOSIUM ON FAULT-TOLERANT COMPUTING
SYSTEMS, July 1986, Vienna, Austria, pages 246-251; S. THANAWASTIEN et
al.: "Evaluation of global checkpoint rollback strategies for error
recovery in concurrent processing systems"

ACM COMPUTING SURVEYS, vol. 15, no. 4, December 1983, pages 287-317;
HAERDER et al.: "Principles of transaction-oriented database recovery"
;

ABSTRACT EP 295424 A2

Efficient subpage locking occurs in a write-ahead loggi transaction-oriented system through the use of compensation log records and REDO processing before UNDO processing on all RESTART operations. By appropriately backchaining compensation log records, then UNDO operations associated with system restart can be minimized by skipping over and repeating previous UNDO operations.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 55

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 881221 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Change: 881228 A2 Representative (change)
Examination: 890614 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
890413
Change: 900228 A2 Representative (change)
Search Report: 900523 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Examination: 921014 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
920901
Change: 930324 A2 Representative (change)
Grant: 940427 B1 Granted patent
Oppn None: 950419 B1 No opposition filed
Lapse: 970423 B1 Date of lapse of the European patent in a
Contracting State: GB 960510

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	549
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	548
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	612
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	7134
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			8843
Total word count - documents A + B			8843

...SPECIFICATION physical log.

Transactions define not only the unit of work but also the unit of **recovery**. **Transactions** are actually the result of many **sequential** steps. The **progress** of a **transaction**'s unit of **recovery** can be **represented** by log records and its evolving state categorized as follows:

- **Inflight** - The unit of **recovery** exists within the system but has not reached a new point of consistency. If interrupted by a failure
...

...recovery processing.

Transaction-oriented systems all require the writing of data to some form of **stable** storage (DASD, tape) using uniform **transfer units** (**pages**). Both forward and backward **processing** may involve additions and withdrawal of page information. Presently, many transaction systems of the relational...

...Concurrent updating of the same page is possible only where a finer locking granularity level (**subpage** / **record**) permits.

It should be appreciated that **transaction**-oriented systems must isolate the **execution** of concurrent **transactions** in order to permit **applications** programs to specify **deterministic** sequences of **actions**. In this regard, locking is often used to synchronize concurrent execution. It is well known...

...Surveys, vol. 15, no 4, December 1983, p. 287-317, Haerder et al.: ("Principles of **transaction**-oriented **database** **recovery**"), the principles of **database** **recovery** following a system failure in a **transaction** **processing** system based on log **records** is **reviewed**. In particular, this document discusses the need to UNDO partially complete transactions, which have been...

...and to REDO transactions which have completed but did not fully write

back to the data - base.

Compensation log records (CLRs) define the place or point in a timeline on a log...

13/5,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00237743

Method for restarting a long-running, fault-tolerant operation in a transaction-oriented data base system.

Verfahren zum Wiederanlauf einer langlaufenden fehlertoleranten Operation in einem transaktionsorientierten Datenbasissystem.

Methode de redemarrage d'une operation a long deroulement, tolerant les fautes dans un systeme de base de donnees transactionnel.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Burt, Roger James, Dr. (52152), IBM United Kingdom Limited Intellectual Property Department Hursley Park, Winchester Hampshire SO21 2JN, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 236743 A2 870916 (Basic)
EP 236743 A3 890927
EP 236743 B1 931215

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 87101585 870205;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 835396 860303

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/14;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): US 3564506 A

CITED REFERENCES (EP A):

PROCEEDINGS OF DISTRIBUTED COMPUTING, FALL COMPCON'80, 21st IEEE computer society international conference, Washington, DC, 23rd-25th September 1980, pages 433-441, IEEE, New York, US; W.H. KOHLER: "Overview of synchronization and recovery problems in distributed databases"

PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN, vol. 8, no. 229 (E-273) 1666, 20th October 1984; & JP-A-59 108 441 (NIPPON DENKI K.K.) 22-06-1984;

ABSTRACT EP 236743 A2

A restartable load without logging method permits the restart of a LOAD operation from the last COMMIT point without requiring the writing of images of loaded records to the log. Instead, the method logs only a minimal amount of information, recording positions within the data sets to be loaded and within the tablespace being loaded.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 59

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 870916 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 880330 A2 Date of filing of request for examination: 880126

Change: 880810 A2 Representative (change)

Search Report: 890927 A3 Separate publication of the European or International search report

Examination: 910529 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report: 910412

Change: 911009 A2 Representative (change)

Change: 911204 A2 Representative (change)

Grant: 931215 B1 Granted patent

Oppn None: 941207 B1 No opposition filed

Lapse: 991020 B1 Date of lapse of European Patent in a contracting state (Country, date): IT 19931215,

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS B	(English)	EPBBF1	376
CLAIMS B	(German)	EPBBF1	322
CLAIMS B	(French)	EPBBF1	404
SPEC B	(English)	EPBBF1	4940
Total word count - document A			0
Total word count - document B			6042
Total word count - documents A + B			6042

...SPECIFICATION subsequent system restart. While the contents of main memory and volatile buffers are lost, the **data base** on nonvolatile media is usually not damaged. Transactions that were in progress at the **time of** failure must be rolled back since they were not completed. In order to identify which...

...having a BEGIN TRANSACTION record but no termination, such as a COMMIT or other primitive. To avoid this, prior **art** utilizes **checkpointing**. This means that the contents of volatile memory representing **transactions** in process are copied out to the active log. Indeed, information constituting the **checkpoint** itself is made of record and written to the log data set, and its address also duly...

...record from the RESTART file. It then locates that checkpoint record in the log and **proceeds** to **search** forward through the log from that point to the end. As a result of this **process**, the **Recovery Manager** is able to **determine** both the **transactions** that need to be undone to effectuate **ROLLBACK** and the **transactions** that need to be **redone** to effectuate COMMIT in order to restore the **data base** to a correct state. To implement this, the Recovery Manager starts with two lists, an **UNDO** list and a **REDO** list. The UNDO list initially contains all **transactions** listed in the **checkpoint** record. In contrast, the **REDO** list is initially empty. The Recovery Manager **searches** forward through the log starting from the checkpoint record. If it finds a BEGIN TRANSACTION record for a given **transaction**, it adds that **transaction** to the UNDO list. If it finds a COMMIT record for a given transaction, it...

13/5,K/24 (Item 18 from file: 349)
 DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00450363

METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR DEFINING TRANSACTIONS FROM A DATABASE LOG PROCEDE ET SYSTEME PERMETTANT DE DEFINIR DES TRANSACTIONS A PARTIR D'UN JOURNAL DE BASE DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

LAKEVIEW TECHNOLOGY,
 ZAIKEN Kenneth A,
 DEHOND Guy,
 BOGGS Dan,

Inventor(s):

ZAIKEN Kenneth A,
 DEHOND Guy,
 BOGGS Dan,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9840827 A1 19980917
 Application: WO 98US5087 19980316 (PCT/WO US9805087)
 Priority Application: US 97818513 19970314

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES
 FI GB GE GH GM GW HU ID IL IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD
 MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG US
 UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT BE
 CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML
 MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English
Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description
Claims
Fulltext Word Count: 10596

English Abstract

A method and system of providing external transaction protection for a database (12) using the database log or journal (18). The method involves creating a set of transaction templates (28) which define transactions, using the templates to determine whether each record or entry in the journal represent part of a transaction, and maintaining a set of index file indicating transactions in progress. Each transaction template contains a number of filenames identifying files in the database (12) affected during the transaction defined by the template (28). Each template (28) contains a key value representing one or more data fields in the database (12) included in every action performed during the transaction. For each entry in the journal, a determination is made whether the entry belongs to a transaction based on the data fields represented in the entry and the key value templates (28). The index files are maintained by creating a new index file for each new transaction, adding data to a given index file from a journal entry which belongs to the transaction associated with the given index file, and deleting index files when transactions with which they are associated are complete. In the event the database (12) is damaged, existing index files are used to determine which transactions did not complete before the database was damaged. The actions which were completed may be rolled back.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un procede et un systeme de protection de transactions externes pour une base de donnees (12) a partir du journal (18) de la base de donnees. Le procede consiste a creer un ensemble de modeles de transactions (28) definissant des transactions, a determiner a partir des modeles si chaque enregistrement ou rubrique du journal represente une partie d'une transaction, et a tenir a jour un ensemble de fichiers index indiquant les transactions en cours. Chaque modele de transaction contient un certain nombre de noms de fichiers identifiant les fichiers de la base de donnees (12) touches pendant la transaction definie par le modele (28). Chaque modele (28) contient une valeur de cle representant un ou plusieurs champs de donnees de la base de donnees (12) inclus dans chaque action mise en oeuvre au cours de la transaction. A chaque rubrique du journal, on recherche d'apres les champs de donnees representes dans la rubrique et d'apres les modeles de valeurs de cle (28), si cette rubrique appartient a une transaction. Les fichiers d'index sont tenus a jour par creation d'un nouveau fichier d'index pour chaque nouvelle transaction, par adjonction de donnees a un fichier d'index considere provenant d'une rubrique du journal appartenant a la transaction associee au fichier d'index considere, et par suppression de fichiers d'index lorsque les transactions auxquelles ils sont associes sont achevees. Dans le cas ou la base de donnees (12) est endommagee, on utilise des fichiers d'index existants pour retrouver quelles etaient les transactions qui n'etaient pas achevees au moment de l'endommagement de la base de donnees. Les actions qui etaient achevees a ce moment-la peuvent etre reprises (roll-back).

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... recovery systems.

More particularly, the present invention relates to a method and system for defining **transactions** based on a **database** log, **keeping track** externally to the log of **transactions** in **progress** at any one time, and **recovering** from system failures by at least undoing any 1 5 actions performed on the **database** as part of transactions which were in progress at the time of system failure.

13/5,K/25 (Item 19 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00271581

ERROR-DETECTION IN DATABASE UPDATE PROCESSES

PROCEDES DE DETECTION D'ERREURS DANS LA MISE A JOUR DE BASES DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

PROLOGIC COMPUTER CORPORATION,

Inventor(s):

WARNER Wes,

HOPE Greg,

OEUVRAY Paul,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9419756 A1 19940901

Application: WO 94CA99 19940224 (PCT/WO CA9400099)

Priority Application: US 9322472 19930225

Designated States: AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR
KZ LK LU LV MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA UZ VN AT BE CH DE
DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN
TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-015/40

International Patent Class: G06F-11:00

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5944

English Abstract

A technique for integrity error detection in a temporal transaction oriented database system. The database system has records and processing rules. Each record has an effective time. Each processing rule has a range of effective times. The record types include transaction records, master records, shadow master records and snapshot records. Each transaction record or snapshot record is related to one master record and each master record may have a plurality of related transaction and snapshot records. Each snapshot record is a copy of its related master record at a given effective time. On the insertion of one or more backdated transaction records or reversal of one or more existing transaction records the master record is recalculated by replaying from a prior snapshot forward, all processing rules and transaction records, having appropriate effective times. A shadow master record is recalculated by simultaneously repeating each of the steps of the replay on the shadow master record, but in this case ignoring any new backdated transactions and including any newly reversed transaction records. The comparison of the shadow master record after replay and the value of the master record before replay indicates the presence or absence of an integrity error.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne la detection d'erreurs d'integrite dans un systeme de base de donnees oriente transaction temporelle. Le systeme de base de donnees comporte des enregistrements et des regles de traitement. Chaque enregistrement a un temps effectif. Chaque regle de traitement a une gamme de temps effectifs. Les types d'enregistrement comprennent les enregistrements de transaction, les enregistrements principaux, les enregistrements principaux masques et les enregistrements instantanes. Chaque enregistrement de transaction ou enregistrement instantane se rapporte a un enregistrement principal, et chaque enregistrement principal peut avoir plusieurs enregistrements de transaction et enregistrements instantanes qui s'y rapportent. Chaque enregistrement instantane est une copie de son enregistrement principal relatif, a un temps effectif donne. Lors de l'introduction d'un ou de plusieurs enregistrements de transaction antedates ou de l'inversion d'un ou de

plusieurs enregistrements de transaction existants, l'enregistrement principal est recalculé en appliquant de nouveau depuis un enregistrement instantané précédent, vers l'avant, toutes les règles de traitement et par relecture des enregistrements de transaction ayant les temps effectifs appropriés. Un enregistrement principal masqué est recalculé en répétant simultanément chacune des étapes de la relecture sur l'enregistrement principal masqué, mais dans ce cas, en ignorant toute nouvelle transaction antérieure et en incorporant tout enregistrement de transaction nouvellement inverse. La comparaison entre l'enregistrement principal masqué après relecture et la valeur de l'enregistrement principal avant relecture indique la présence ou l'absence d'une erreur d'intégrité.

Fulltext Availability:
Detailed Description

Detailed Description

... 10,

In step 40 the transaction record to be processed is identified (as TR(x)). **Steps** 42 through 46 carry out the replaying of successive **transaction records**. **Step** 48 updates the master **record** value for the time period from t(x) to the present,
Referring now to FIG...

...incorporating the present invention is carried out. In the example of FIG. 4, the method **detects** integrity errors in a temporal **transaction** oriented **database** in the recalculation of the master record **following** the insertion of a **transaction** record. The transaction record to be inserted is transaction record 21 in FIG. 4. Snapshot...

15/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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05690831 **Image available**
DATABASE MANAGING DEVICE AND ITS SERVER PROCESS STARTING METHOD

PUB. NO.: 09-305631 [JP 9305631 A]
PUBLISHED: November 28, 1997 (19971128)
INVENTOR(s): MUGITANI TAKAO
APPLICANT(s): NEC CORP [000423] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP
(Japan)
APPL. NO.: 08-145141 [JP 96145141]
FILED: May 15, 1996 (19960515)
INTL CLASS: [6] G06F-017/30 ; G06F-009/46
JAPIO CLASS: 45.4 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Computer Applications); 45.1
(INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units)

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a **database** managing device whereby the number of processes in an idle state is reduced and a parallel degree is adjusted based on the execution result of the low-order process.

SOLUTION: The device **processes** a **retrieval request** as against data **stored** in plural secondary storage devices in parallel through the user of the plural server **processes** which **execute** an operation in plural **processors**. In this case, a **retrieval request** dividing means 102 which **analyzes** the **retrieval request** and divides it into the operations of a parallel **execution** unit as against the plural server processes and a parallel execution control means 103 which decides the optimum parallel degree based on the state of system resources with the parallel execution unit operation as an input, starts the plural server processes so as to execute the operation and returns a retrieval result by summarizing the respective results are provided and the parallel execution control means 103 starts the server **process** in bottom-up when the **retrieval request** to be **executed** in parallel is nested.

15/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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02675329 **Image available**
DATA BASE ACCESSING SYSTEM

PUB. NO.: 63-292229 [JP 63292229 A]
PUBLISHED: November 29, 1988 (19881129)
INVENTOR(s): OBA MASANORI
APPLICANT(s): MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP [000601] (A Japanese Company or Corporation), JP (Japan)
APPL. NO.: 62-127801 [JP 87127801]
FILED: May 25, 1987 (19870525)
INTL CLASS: [4] G06F-007/28 ; G06F-012/00
JAPIO CLASS: 45.1 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Arithmetic Sequence Units);
45.2 (INFORMATION PROCESSING -- Memory Units)
JOURNAL: Section: P, Section No. 846, Vol. 13, No. 120, Pg. 68, March
24, 1989 (19890324)

ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: To simplify and speed up an access to a **data base**, by providing a one and the same **retrieval processing** part which **stores** a preceding **retrieval request** and a result at an operator interface, comparing the identity of a succeeding **retrieval request** with the preceding **retrieval request**, and responding from one and the same **retrieval processing** part when they are the same **retrieval requests**.

CONSTITUTION: The one and the same retrieval processing part 11 stores a

command in a command part 12 in sequence of acceptance, and sets a corresponding pointer at a pointer part 13, and stores a retrieval result taken out from the **data base** in a retrieval result part 14. The operator interface, in the case of accepting a retrieval **request** command, **checks** the memory cable (the retrieval result storage part 14) of the one and the same retrieval processing part 11 and performs the collation of the commands. As a result of collation, a past retrieval result in the memory table is returned immediately to an output device at high speed if the **retrieval request** at this time coincides with the past **retrieval request**. Thus, same **retrieval** can be judged and **processed** at high speed only at an operator interface side.

15/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 350)
 DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
 (c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

014111868 **Image available**
 WPI Acc No: 2001-596080/200167
 XRPX Acc No: N01-444330

Web page delivery method for Internet browser using cache linked servers to determine retrieval criteria for transmission

Patent Assignee: AKSELROD A (AKSE-I); MATSUOKA R M (MATS-I)
 Inventor: AKSELROD A; MATSUOKA R M
 Number of Countries: 087 Number of Patents: 002
 Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200146823	A1	20010628	WO 2000US34785	A	20001220	200167 B
AU 200124466	A	20010703	AU 200124466	A	20001220	200167

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000739591 A 20001218; US 99172770 P 19991220

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200146823	A1	E 27	G06F-015/167	

Designated States (National): AE AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200124466 A G06F-015/167 Based on patent WO 200146823

Abstract (Basic): WO 200146823 A1

NOVELTY - A request from a browser for a web page is received at the Internet server (10), and used to **determine** if a copy of the **requested** page has been previously **stored** in a cache linked to the server. If the **request** has not been previously **stored** in cache, the **requested** page is **retrieved** from a **database** application **development** tool, delivered to the browser and storing a copy in cache.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT claims are also included for a computer system.

USE - For Internet browser.

ADVANTAGE - It builds dynamic web pages in relatively short time periods, that allow users to share cached web pages generated and updates files as needed.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows flow chart illustrating a process for providing dynamic web pages to a user.

Submit URL (10)
 pp; 27 DwgNo 1/5

Title Terms: WEB; PAGE; DELIVER; METHOD; CACHE; LINK; SERVE; DETERMINE; RETRIEVAL; CRITERIA; TRANSMISSION

Derwent Class: T01; W02

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/167

International Patent Class (Additional): H04N-001/46

File Segment: EPI

15/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014012646 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-496860/200154
XRPX Acc No: N01-368168

**Computer implemented tasks managing method in business organizations,
involves generating updates of server status information in response to
instruction for managing tasks**

Patent Assignee: DATA CONTROL CORP (DATA-N)
Inventor: BENNET R; DEBBER J D; RIBB D
Number of Countries: 093 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200155840	A2	20010802	WO 2001US2878	A	20010126	200154 B
AU 200137986	A	20010807	AU 200137986	A	20010126	200174

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000178168 P 20000126
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200155840	A2	E	68	G06F-009/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

AU 200137986 A G06F-009/00 Based on patent WO 200155840

Abstract (Basic): WO 200155840 A2

NOVELTY - A server (103) is accessed from a client (102). The server accesses an online account to **retrieve** server **status** information associated with **tasks** **stored** on a **database** for display to the client. In response to receiving an instruction for managing the tasks, updates of the status information are generated. The updated status information is provided from the server to client for display.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) Method for integrating status information;
- (b) Computer implemented method for tracking workflow information;
- (c) System for tracking status information;
- (d) Computer program for deriving services through accounts from **database** ;

- (e) Program for **tracking** completion of **tasks**

USE - In organizations such as business organization for identifying, **tracking** and managing completion of **tasks** to achieve improved process flow performance.

ADVANTAGE - The method is designed to **track** anomalies, routine automatic **tasks** and manually input tasks by the positions of those individuals as defined within an organization. This hierarchical approach facilitates management and administration of projects. Individuals are allowed to view information about the tasks to be accomplished, to update the status of the work items in an interactive manner and to enter new work items.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of opportunity tracking information system.

Client (102)
Server (103)
pp; 68 DwgNo 1/32

Title Terms: COMPUTER; IMPLEMENT; TASK; MANAGE; METHOD; BUSINESS; GENERATE;
UPDATE; SERVE; STATUS; INFORMATION; RESPOND; INSTRUCTION; MANAGE; TASK
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-009/00
File Segment: EPI

15/5/5 (Item 3 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011767541 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1998-184451/199817
XRPX Acc No: N98-146295

Job management system for computer - monitors job situation during execution using job management monitor which receives output from database monitor

Patent Assignee: NIPPON DENKI OFFICE SYSTEMS (NIDE)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 10040123	A	19980213	JP 96189377	A	19960718	199817 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 96189377 A 19960718

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 10040123	A		11	G06F-011/14	

Abstract (Basic): JP 10040123 A

The system includes a **job management monitor** (140) which **monitors job situation during execution**. A table **stores** information about **job management**.

An input-output unit outputs an information to the table based on the indication from the monitor, which receives output from a **database monitor**. A **recovery** unit starts **execution** of **job** which is stopped temporarily after failure generation.

ADVANTAGE - Avoids need for confirming updation state of **database**, after failure generation. Ensures easy recovery of interrupted job.

Dwg.1/5

Title Terms: JOB; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; COMPUTER; MONITOR; JOB; SITUATE; EXECUTE; JOB; MANAGEMENT; MONITOR; RECEIVE; OUTPUT; **DATABASE** ; MONITOR

Derwent Class: T01; U21

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-011/14**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-001/00 ; G06F-011/34 ;**

G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

15/5/6 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010957813 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-454763/199645
Related WPI Acc No: 1997-033874
XRPX Acc No: N96-383378

Recovering computerised database - tracking log range of update transaction log records, from offset location of 1st database access to offset at commit or abort during transaction processing and applying update transaction log records during recovery

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: HADERLE D J; TENG J Z

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5561798	A	19961001	US 9331791	A	19930315	199645 B
			US 95481133	A	19950607	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9331791 A 19930315; US 95481133 A 19950607

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5561798	A		14	G06F-017/30	Div ex application US 9331791

Abstract (Basic): US 5561 A

During transaction processing of a **database**, a log range is **tracked** comprising update **transaction** log records. The log range has a begin value and an end value. The begin value corresponds to a log RBA location of a first access of the **database** by an updating transaction.

The end value corresponds to a log RBA location at a commit or abort of a last updating transaction. The end value corresponds to a point when the **database** is designated as being read only (called pseudo open). During recovery of the **database**, the update transaction log records in the log range are applied to a version of the **database** stored in non-volatile memory.

ADVANTAGE - Improves data recovery performance for databases stored on DASDs. Dynamically switches **database** access mode from Read-Write to Read-Only when **database**, when **database** updates are ceased. Decreases **DBMS** system checkpoint time. Global locking overhead is reduced when databases are no longer in inter-system write/write sharing state.

Dwg.5, 6/7

Title Terms: RECOVER; COMPUTER; **DATABASE**; TRACK; LOG; RANGE; UPDATE; TRANSACTION; LOG; RECORD; OFFSET; LOCATE; **DATABASE**; ACCESS; OFFSET; COMMIT; ABORTION; TRANSACTION; PROCESS; APPLY; UPDATE; TRANSACTION; LOG; RECORD; RECOVER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

15/5/7 (Item 5 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010580664 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1996-077617/199608

XRFX Acc No: N96-064535

Variable length data sequence matching method for searching matching digital sequences in routing devices of communications networks - using trie-like database in which each node contains link or parent pointer to immediate predecessor node at next higher level of hierarchy which divides search process into two parts performed sequentially

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: DOERINGER W; DYKEMAN D; KARJOTH G; NASSEHI M; SHARMA M B; SHARMA M

Number of Countries: 018 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9600945	A1	19960111	WO 94EP2135	A	19940630	199608 B
EP 804769	A1	19971105	EP 94924215	A	19940630	199749
			WO 94EP2135	A	19940630	
US 5787430	A	19980728	WO 94EP2135	A	19940630	199837
			US 96765764	A	19961217	
EP 804769	B1	20000202	EP 94924215	A	19940630	200011
			WO 94EP2135	A	19940630	
DE 69422935	E	20000309	DE 622935	A	19940630	200019
			EP 94924215	A	19940630	
			WO 94EP2135	A	19940630	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): WO 94EP2135 A 19940630

Cited Patents: 01Jnl.Ref; EP 408188; EP 419889

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9600945 A1 E 42 G06F-017/30

Designated States (National): JP US

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

EP 804769 B1 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9600945

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69422935 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent EP 804769

EP 804769 A1 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9600945
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB
US 5787430 A G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9600945

Abstract (Basic): WO 9600945 A

The method of retrieving a partial match of a search argument (input key) from entries stored in a **database** having a trie-like structure with nodes (20) each containing link information (21) leading to at least one previous node (parent pointer), and second link information (25,26) leading to at least one following node (child pointer), at least one stored key (entry, 23,24) or a combination of the two, involves entering at a node of the **database** (root node). A **search** path is **determined** from one node to another through the trie-like **database** by successively processing segments of the search argument, and the second link information (25,26), until the segments are consumed or a (leaf) node lacking the second link information (25,26) is reached.

An entry stored in the node at which the search path ended is compared with the search argument, and if no partial match between the search argument and the entry is found in the current node. The method further involves back- **tracking** the **search** path by processing the first link information (21) of the current node. The method is repeated until at least a partial match is found or the root node is reached.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Retrieving partial matches of **search** argument from entries **stored** in **database**. Node structure allows two **step search process** which allows efficient use of memories, and enables fast data **retrieval** in communication within computer networks.

Dwg.2/4b

Title Terms: VARIABLE; LENGTH; DATA; SEQUENCE; MATCH; METHOD; SEARCH; MATCH ; DIGITAL; SEQUENCE; ROUTE; DEVICE; COMMUNICATE; NETWORK; **DATABASE** ; NODE; CONTAIN; LINK; PARENT; POINT; IMMEDIATE; PREDECESSOR; NODE; HIGH; LEVEL; HIERARCHY; DIVIDE; SEARCH; PROCESS; TWO; PART; PERFORMANCE; SEQUENCE

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

15/5/8 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010026824 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1994-294537/199436
XRPX Acc No: N94-231656

Integrity error detection in temporal transaction oriented database - performing recalculations on shadow master during replay simultaneously with recalculations on actual master and comparing results

Patent Assignee: PROLOGIC COMPUTER CORP (PROL-N)

Inventor: HOPE G; OEUVRAY P; WARNER W

Number of Countries: 047 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9419756	A1	19940901	WO 94CA99	A	19940224	199436 B
AU 9461047	A	19940914	AU 9461047	A	19940224	199502
US 5404502	A	19950404	US 9322472	A	19930225	199519

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9322472 A 19930225

Cited Patents: 02Jnl.Ref; EP 425415

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9419756 A1 E 27 G06F-015/40

Designated States (National): AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK ES FI GB HU JP KP KR KZ LK LU LV MG MN MW NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SK UA UZ VN

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL OA PT SE

AU 9461047 A G06F 015/40 Based on patent WO 9419756
US 5404502 A 15 G06F-011/00

Abstract (Basic): WO 9419756 A

The error detection method involves storing a duplicate of the master record and retrieving the record data value of the backdated or reversed transaction record with the oldest effective time. A predetermined snapshot record is also retrieved, representing the most recent effective time prior to that of the retrieved transaction value, and copied into the mast and shadow master records.

For each record and rule data value representing later effective times **stored processing** rules, using the associated **transaction records**, are simultaneously **executed** on both the master and the shadow master record. The duplicate master record is compared with the shadow master to determine the existence of an integrity error.

ADVANTAGE - Allows checking for integrity errors by performing simultaneous calculations on shadow master, thereby utilising reduced computing resources.

Dwg.4/6

Title Terms: INTEGRITY; ERROR; DETECT; TEMPORAL; TRANSACTION; ORIENT;
DATABASE ; PERFORMANCE; SHADOW; MASTER; REPLAY; SIMULTANEOUS; ACTUAL;
MASTER; COMPARE; RESULT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/40

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-011/00

File Segment: EPI

15/5/1 (Item 1 from file 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01318657

Data analysis apparatus and methods
Gerat und Verfahren zur Datenanalyse
Appareil et methodes d'analyse de donnees
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

NCR INTERNATIONAL INC., (1449480), 1700 South Patterson Boulevard,
Dayton, Ohio 45479, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Borgida, Alexander Tiberiu, 18 Grant Ave, Highland Park, New Jersey 08904
, (US)

Brachman, Ronald Jay, 854 Nancy Way, Westfield, New Jersey 07090, (US)

Kirk, Thomas, 22 King George Road, Warren, New Jersey 07059, (US)

Selfridge, Peter Gilman, 221 Locust Drive, Cranford, New Jersey 07016,
(US)

Terveen, Loren Gilbert, 28 Woodward Lane, Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920
, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Cleary, Fidelma (85871), International IP Department NCR Limited 206
Marylebone Road, London NW1 6LY, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1126384 A2 010822 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001102556 931028;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 972785 921106

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT

RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 596659 (EP 93308622)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1126384 A2

An information retrieval system implemented as a virtual **data base** management system to provide a problemoriented conceptual schema for one or more standard **data base** management systems. In the conceptual schema, a hierarchy of concepts is used to organise individual objects. A classifier determines which concepts an individual object is a representative of and determines the relationship of new concepts to existing concepts. The use of a knowledge base with a classifier permits conversion of queries into concepts and detection of changes in the relationships between individual objects and the concepts. A window-based user interface permits flexible and experimental access to the information. Special features of the user interface permit the user to specify conversion of a **query** into a concept, to establish **monitors** to detect such changes, and to define a query by specifying a portion of a graph.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 141

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010822 A2 Published application without search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200134	265
SPEC A	(English)	200134	10373
Total word count - document A			10638
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			10638

15/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01313391

Data analysis apparatus and methods

Gerat und Verfahren zur Datenanalyse
Appareil et methodes d'analyse de donnees

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

NCR INTERNATIONAL INC., (1449480), 1700 South Patterson Boulevard,
Dayton, Ohio 45479, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Borgida, Alexander Tiberiu, 18 Grant Ave, Highland Park, New Jersey 08904
, (US)

Brachman, Ronald Jay, 854 Nancy Way, Westfield, New Jersey 07090, (US)

Kirk, Thomas, 22 King George Road, Warren, New Jersey 07059, (US)

Selfridge, Peter Gilman, 221 Locust Drive, Cranford, New Jersey 07016,
(US)

Terveen, Loren Gilbert, 28 Woodward Lane, Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920
, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Cleary, Fidelma (85871), International IP Department NCR Limited 206
Marylebone Road, London NW1 6LY, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1122653 A2 010808 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2001102555 931028;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 972785 921106

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT

RELATED PARENT NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

EP 596659 (EP 93308622)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1122653 A2

An information retrieval system implemented as a virtual **data base** management system to provide a problemoriented conceptual schema for one or more standard **data base** management systems. In the conceptual schema, a hierarchy of concepts is used to organise individual objects. A classifier determines which concepts an individual object is a representative of and determines the relationship of new concepts to existing concepts. The use of a knowledge base with a classifier permits conversion of queries into concepts and detection of changes in the relationships between individual objects and the concepts. A window-based user interface permits flexible and experimental access to the information. Special features of the user interface permit the user to specify conversion of a **query** into a concept, to establish **monitors** to detect such changes, and to define a query by specifying a portion of a graph.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 141

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010808 A2 Published application without search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200132	426
SPEC A	(English)	200132	10494
Total word count - document A			10920
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			10920

15/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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01167818

Obtaining data for calls made by a specific cellular mobile station

Datenempfang fur Rufe ausgehend von einer spezifischen zellularen
Mobilstation

Obtention de donnees pour des appels effectues par une station cellulaire
mobile specifique

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

LUCENT TECHNOLOGIES INC., (2143720), 600 Mountain Avenue, Murray Hill,

New Jersey 07974-0636, (S), (Proprietor designated sta: all)
INVENTOR:

Do, Tuan Anh, 2336 Emerson Lane, Naperville, Illinois 60540, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Buckley, Christopher Simon Thirsk et al (28911), Lucent Technologies
Inc., 5 Mornington Road, Woodford Green, Essex IG8 0TU, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1018846 A1 000712 (Basic)

EP 1018846 B1 010905

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 99310299 991221;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 227374 990108

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FI; FR; GB; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04Q-007/34

CITED PATENTS (EP B): EP 701382 A; WO 94/01977 A

ABSTRACT EP 1018846 A1

The method and apparatus for automatically **monitoring** call processing **transactions** performed in base stations of a mobile cellular telecommuni-cations switching system. A mobile switching center maintains a list of mobile stations whose calls are being monitored. When one of these mobile stations originates a call, or when an incoming call is received for such a mobile station, the base station originally serving the call is notified, and that base station then transmits messages recording reportable events for that mobile station. When that mobile station is handed off to another base station, the other base station receives an indication from the first base station that it is to monitor the call of that mobile station. When a base station no longer serves a mobile station that is being monitored, it clears the record that the mobile station is to be monitored from its **data base**. Advantageously, this arrangement has the characteristic that only base stations actually serving base stations that are being monitored, maintain a record of the base station being monitored.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 172

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 000712 A1 Published application with search report

Examination: 000712 A1 Date of request for examination: 20000117

Examination: 000719 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20000602

Change: 010124 A1 Title of invention (English) changed: 20001204

Change: 010124 A1 Title of invention (French) changed: 20001204

Change: 010131 A1 Title of invention (English) changed: 20001213

Change: 010131 A1 Title of invention (French) changed: 20001213

Grant: 010905 B1 Granted patent

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
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CLAIMS A	(English)	200028	924
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CLAIMS B	(English)	200136	984
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CLAIMS B	(German)	200136	960
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CLAIMS B	(French)	200136	1159
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SPEC A	(English)	200028	1697
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SPEC B	(English)	200136	1794
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Total word count - document A			2621
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Total word count - document B			4897
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Total word count - documents A + B			7518
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15/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00916281

Methods and apparatus for verifying network database query-response
transactions

Verfahren und Vorrichtung zur Überprüfen Abfrage-Antworttransaktionen mit

einer Netzdatenbank
Procédes et dispositif de verification des transactions requete-reponse
avec une base de donnees du reseau

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

Hewlett-Packard Company, (206033), 3000 Hanover Street, M/S 20BN, Palo Alto, CA 94304, (US), (Applicant designated States: all)

INVENTOR:

Kabay, Salih, 9/3 Damside, Dean Village, Edinburgh EH4 3BB, Scotland, (GB)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Coker, David Graeme et al (29397), Agilent Technologies UK Ltd, Legal Department, M/S CSCA15, Eskdale Road Winnersh Triangle, Wokingham, Berks RG41 5DZ, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 836312 A2 980415 (Basic)
EP 836312 A3 000607

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 97306192 970814;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): GB 9617329 960817

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI; LU; MC; NL; PT; SE

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-003/22; H04Q-003/00

ABSTRACT EP 836312 A2

Database query and response messages traversing signalling links in an SS7 signalling system, to enable local number portability (LNP) to be implemented, are passively monitored by a verification system. This verification system has its own copy of the LNP **database**, which it interrogates with information contained in a **monitored query** message. The system compares the results of this interrogation with the contents of the **monitored** response message corresponding to the **query** message. Any discrepancy indicates a potential problem with the LNP **database**.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 83

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: 1

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Search Report: 000607 A3 Separate publication of the search report
Change: 20000329 A2 Legal representative(s) changed 20000210
Withdrawal: 010912 A2 Date application deemed withdrawn: 20001208
Assignee: 010801 A2 Transfer of rights to new applicant: Agilent Technologies Inc. (2929951) a Delaware Corporation 395 Page Mill Road Palo Alto, CA 94303 US
Assignee: 010328 A2 Transfer of rights to new applicant: Hewlett-Packard Company, A Delaware Corporation (3016020) 3000 Hanover Street Palo Alto, CA 94304 US
Assignee: 010404 A2 Transfer of rights to new applicant: Agilent Technologies, Inc. (2885687) 395 Page Mill Road Palo Alto, CA 94303 US
Assignee: 010808 A2 Transfer of rights to new applicant: Agilent Technologies Inc. a Delaware Corporation (2929950) 395 Page Mill Road Palo Alto, CA 94303 US
Application: 980415 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report ;A2without Search Report)

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	9816	179
SPEC A	(English)	9816	2129
Total word count - document A			2308
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			2308

00798856

Dealing with side effects of transactions in data base systems
Behandlung von Nebenwirkungen der Transaktionen in Datenbanksystemen
Traitement des effets secondaires des transactions dans les systemes de
base de donnees

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

AT&T IPM Corp., (1907680), 2333 Ponce de Leon Boulevard, Coral Gables,
Florida 33134, (US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB)

INVENTOR:

Griffin, Timothy G., 44 Cornell Avenue, Berkeley Heights, New Jersey
07922, (US)

Libkin, Leonid, 92 Monarch Circle, Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Buckley, Christopher Simon Thirsk et al (28912), Lucent Technologies, 5
Morningside Road, Woodford Green, Essex IG8 0TU, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 743608 A2 961120 (Basic)
EP 743608 A3 971217

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 96303219 960508;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 444467 950519

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30;

ABSTRACT EP 743608 A2

Apparatus and methods for reducing the amount of computation required to determine the consequences of a side effect resulting from a transaction on a relation in a **data base** system use equational reasoning based on a bag algebra representation of a class of transaction and the relation to produce a pre-expression which describes the side effect. The pre-expression is included in the **data base** system's data dictionary, and when a transaction of the class is received in the **data base** system, the pre-expression is used to determine the side effect. The pre-expression is formed with a strongly-minimal pair of delete and insert bags. The apparatus and methods may be used to maintain materialized views, to check for violation of constraints on the **data base**, and to activate triggers, **monitors**, and active **queries**.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 149

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Withdrawal: 010103 A2 Date of withdrawal of application: 20001111
Application: 961120 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)
Search Report: 971217 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Examination: 980805 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
980604

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPAB96	1025
SPEC A	(English)	EPAB96	8212
Total word count - document A			9237
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			9237

15/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 348)

DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS

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00674892

Management system for charging of database queries in a telecommunications network.

Gebührenverwaltungssystem für Datenbankbefragungen in einem Fernmeldenetz.
Systeme de gestion de la consommation de consultations de donnees sur un
reseau de telecommunications.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

FRANCE TELECOM, (1334140), 6, Place d'Alleray, F-75015 Paris, (FR),
(applicant designated states: DE;GB;IT;SE)

TELEDIFFUSION DE FRANCE, (902951), 10, rue d'Oradour sur Glane, F-75015
Paris, (FR), (applicant designated states: DE;GB;IT;SE)

INVENTOR:

Leclercq, Thierry, 22, avenue de Choisy, F-75013 Paris, (FR)

Sallio, Patrick, 45, rue du Petit-Bois, F-35235 Thorigne-Fouillard, (FR)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Fort, Jacques et al (15662), CABINET PLASSERAUD 84, rue d'Amsterdam,
F-75440 Paris Cedex 09, (FR)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 647052 A1 950405 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 94402194 940930;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): FR 9311801 931004

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; GB; IT; SE

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: H04M-003/50; H04L-012/14;

ABSTRACT EP 647052 A1 (Translated)

The invention relates to a management system for charging for **database** queries in a telecommunications network.

The query is entered by communication between a remote server centre (SA), and a local subscriber terminal (T), over a switched-type telecommunications link. A management module (MG) for the charging is provided, this module being external to the link and making it possible, by interactive communication between the local subscriber terminal (T) and the management module (MG), as well as between the management module (MG) and the remote server centre (SA), to establish, **monitor** and bill for the **query** between the remote server centre (SA) and a subscriber terminal (T).

Application to managing queries from server centres on national or international networks.

TRANSLATED ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 121

ABSTRACT EP 647052 A1

L'invention concerne un systeme de gestion de la consommation de consultations sur un reseau de telecommunications.

La consultation est realisee par communication entre un centre serveur distant, (SA), et un terminal d'abonne local, (T), par une liaison de telecommunications de type commutee. Un module de gestion, (MG), de la consommation est prevu, ce module etant externe a la liaison et permettant, par communication interactive entre le terminal d'abonne local, (T), et le module de gestion, (MG), ainsi que entre le module de gestion, (MG), et le centre serveur distant, (SA), d'etablir, controler et acquitter la consommation entre le centre serveur distant, (SA), et un terminal d'abonne, (T).

Application a la gestion des consultations de centres serveurs sur reseaux nationaux ou internationaux. (voir l image dans le document original)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 130

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Examination: 010905 A1 Date of dispatch of the first examination
report: 20010720

Application: 950405 A1 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 950510 A1 Date of filing of request for examination:
950314

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): French; French; French

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(French)	EPAB95	768
SPEC A	(French)	EPAB95	6530
Total word count - document A			7298
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			7298

00602252

Data analysis apparatus and methods.

Apparat und Verfahren zur Analyse von Daten.

Appareil et procedes pour l'analyse de donnees.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

AT&T Corp., (589373), 32 Avenue of the Americas, New York, NY 10013-2412,
(US), (applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB;IT)

INVENTOR:

Borgida, Alexander Tiberiu, 18 Grant Avenue, Highland Park, New Jersey
08904, (US)

Brachman, Ronald Jay, 854 Nancy Way, Westfield, New Jersey 07090, (US)

Kirk, Thomas, 22 King George Road, Warren, New Jersey 07059, (US)

Selfridge, Peter Gilman, 221 Locust Drive, Cranford, New Jersey 07016,
(US)

Terveen, Loren Gilbert, 28 Woodward Lane, Basking Ridge, New Jersey 07920
, (US)

LEGAL REPRESENTATIVE:

Cleary, Fidelma et al (85871), International IP Department NCR Limited
206 Marylebone Road, London NW1 6LY, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 596659 A2 940511 (Basic)
EP 596659 A3 950503

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 93308622 931028;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 972785 921106

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB; IT

RELATED DIVISIONAL NUMBER(S) - PN (AN):

(EP 1102555)

(EP 1102556)

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-015/401; G06F-015/403;

ABSTRACT EP 596659 A2

An information retrieval system implemented as a virtual **data base** management system which uses a knowledge base management system to provide a problem-oriented conceptual schema for one or more standard **data base** management systems. In the conceptual schema, a hierarchy of concepts is used to organize individual objects. A classifier determines which concepts an individual object is a representative of and determines the relationship of new concepts to existing concepts. The use of a knowledge base with a classifier permits conversion of queries into concepts and detection of changes in the relationships between individual objects and the concepts. A window-based user interface permits flexible and experimental access to the information. Special features of the user interface permit the user to specify conversion of a **query** into a concept, to establish **monitors** to detect such changes, and to define a query by specifying a portion of a graph.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 149

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Change: 010328 A2 Application number of divisional application
(Article 76) changed: 20010208

Application: 940511 A2 Published application (A1with Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Refusal: 010912 A2 Date European patent application was refused:
20010316

*Assignee: 940622 A2 Applicant (name, address) (change)

*Assignee: 941005 A2 Applicant (transfer of rights) (change): AT&T
Corp. (589370) 32 Avenue of the Americas New
York, NY 10013-2412 (US) (applicant designated
states: DE;FR;GB;IT)

Change: 950215 A2 Obligatory supplementary classification
(change)

Search Report: 950503 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report

Examination: 951220 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:
951019

Change: 970226 A2 Representative (change)

*Assignee: 970226 A Applicant (transfer of rights) (change): NCR
International, Inc. (1449484) 1700 South
Patterson Boulevard Dayton, Ohio 45479 (US)
(applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB;IT)
*Assignee: 970226 A2 Previous applicant in case of transfer of
rights (change): AT&T Corp. (589370) 32 Avenue
of the Americas New York, NY 10013-2412 (US)
(applicant designated states: DE;FR;GB;IT)
Examination: 981111 A2 Date of despatch of first examination report:
980924
Change: 990203 A2 Representative (change)
LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

15/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 348)
DIALOG(R)File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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00483173

System and method for monitoring electronic data processing equipment.
System und Verfahren zur Überwachung elektronischer
Datenverarbeitungsausrüstung.
Systeme et procede de surveillance d'equipement de traitement de donnees
electroniques.

PATENT ASSIGNEE:

International Business Machines Corporation, (200120), Old Orchard Road,
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INVENTOR:

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PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 456395 A2 911113 (Basic)

EP 456395 A3 930901

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 91303842 910426;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 520578 900508

DESIGNATED STATES: DE; FR; GB

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-011/30;

CITED PATENTS (EP A): US 3702460 A; EP 201253 A; EP 47089 A; GB 2229025 A

ABSTRACT EP 456395 A2

A plurality of electronic data processing machines (28 - 38) comprised of remote personal computers, workstations, or the like, and a central monitoring host computer 12 are interconnected to a conventional alternating current power bus 16 - 20. Each machine includes a power line modem for modulating and demodulating digitized data and control signals on to and off the power bus, respectively. The remote machines further include system software which digitizes a prompted-for user I.D. and respective unique machine I.D. code, stored in BIOS or other ROM, in the machine's operating system, or in DASDI in hidden files, and transmits, via modulation onto the power bus, these digitized codes to the host computer. The host computer includes software providing the functions of monitoring all power circuits for such encoded incoming machine and user I.D. information, for updating its **database** of machines with this incoming data, and further providing functions allowing the central **monitoring** computer operator to **query** the **database** and issue polling commands to selected remote equipmen. Each remote machine's software further includes routines to monitor the power bus for such incoming polls from the host and transmitting the machine and user I.D.'s previously stored to the central monitor in response to such polling requests. (see image in original document)

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 212

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 911113 A2 Published application (Alwith Search Report
;A2without Search Report)

Examination: 920226 A2 Date of filing of request for examination:

11219

Search Report: 930901 A3 Separate publication of the European or
International search report
Change: 931013 A2 Representative (change)
Withdrawal: 940504 A2 Date on which the European patent application
was deemed to be withdrawn: 931102

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English
FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	EPABF1	527
SPEC A	(English)	EPABF1	2904
Total word count - document A			3431
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			3431

15/5/9 (Item 1 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00868203

**METHOD AND SYSTEM FOR AUTOMATIC RE-ASSIGNMENT OF SOFTWARE COMPONENTS OF A
FAILED HOST**
**PROCEDE ET SYSTEME PERMETTANT LA REATTRIBUTION AUTOMATIQUE D'ELEMENTS DE
LOGICIEL D'UN HOTE DEFAILLANT**

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200201347 A2 20020103 (WO 0201347)
Application: WO 2001SE1448 20010621 (PCT/WO SE0101448)
Priority Application: US 2000609111 20000630

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EC EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP
KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD
SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-009/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description
Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9115

English Abstract

In a network of co-operating hosts (80, 82, 84, 86, 88), a method and
system for automatic re-assignment of software components (110, 112) of a
failed host to co-operating monitoring (82, 86) or back-up hosts. In a
preferred embodiment, a Central Information **Repository** (CIR), such as
an LDAP server, keeps track of software components (110, 112) running on
the network hosts (80, 82, 84, 86, 88) and a Monitoring Partnership
Program (MPP), in which some hosts (80, 82, 84, 86, 88) monitor the
activity of other hosts (80, 82, 84, 86, 88), is provided. Upon failure
of a monitored host (84), a monitoring host (82, 86) detects the failure,
and informs the other monitoring hosts (82, 86) or the other back-up
hosts, if any, of the failure of the monitored host (84). The monitoring

hosts (82, 86), and/or the back-up hosts query the CIR for obtaining the identity of the software components (110, 112) running on the failed host (84) before the failure, and select which such components (110, 112) each will start. The monitoring hosts (82, 86) and/or the back-up hosts then take over and start the failed components (110, 112). Upon recovery, the **monitored** host (84) **queries** the CIR and obtains the list of its software components, informs the CIR and the monitoring or back-up hosts (82, 86) that it will take over, and starts its components (110, 112), while the monitoring and/or the back-up hosts (82, 86) shut down the components (110, 112) they temporarily run.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne, dans un reseau d'hotes fonctionnant en collaboration (80, 82, 84, 86, 88), un procede et un systeme de reattribution automatique d'elements de logiciel (110, 112) d'un hote defaillant, a des hotes de surveillance (82, 86) ou de sauvegarde fonctionnant en collaboration. Dans un mode de realisation preferé de l'invention, un depot d'informations central (Central Information **Repository** / CIR) tel qu'un serveur LDAP, effectue le suivi des elements de logiciel (110, 112) fonctionnant sur les hotes du reseau (80, 82, 84, 86, 88) et un programme de partenariat de surveillance (Monitoring Partnership Program / MPP) permet a certains hotes (80, 82, 84, 86, 88) d'effectuer le suivi de l'activite d'autres hotes (80, 82, 84, 86, 88). A la defaillance d'un hote (84) faisant l'objet de la surveillance, un hote de surveillance (82, 86) detecte la defaillance et informe les autres hotes de surveillance (82, 86) ou, le cas echeant, les autres hotes de sauvegarde, de la defaillance de l'hote (84) faisant l'objet de la surveillance. Les hotes de surveillance (82, 86) et/ou les hotes de sauvegarde interrogent le CIR afin qu'il lui fournisse l'identite des elements de logiciel (110, 112) fonctionnant sur l'hote defaillant (84) avant la defaillance, et choisissent lequel de ces elements (110, 112) chacun d'entre eux va devoir mettre en route. Les hotes de surveillance (82, 86) et/ou les hotes de sauvegarde prennent alors en charge et mettent en route les elements defaillants (110, 112). Lors du retablissement, l'hote (84) faisant l'objet de la surveillance interroge le CIR et obtient une liste de ses elements de logiciel, informe le CIR et les hotes de surveillance ou de sauvegarde (82, 86) qu'il prend le relais, et met en route ses elements (110, 112), alors que les hotes de surveillance et/ou de sauvegarde (82, 86) interrompent les elements (110, 112) qu'ils faisaient fonctionner temporairement.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20020103 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

15/5/10 (Item 2 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00856132

METHOD OF MONITORING CALLS IN AN INTERNET PROTOCOL (IP)-BASED NETWORK PROCEDE POUR CONTROLER DES APPELS PASSES SUR UN RESEAU BASE SUR LE PROTOCOLE INTERNET (IP)

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200189145 A2 20011122 (WO 0189145)
Application: WO 2001SE972 20010504 (PCT/WO SE0100972)
Priority Application: US 2000570997 20000515

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CO CR CU
CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR

KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL RO RU SD SE
SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW
(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR
(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG
(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW
(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: H04L-012/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6327

English Abstract

A method of monitoring a call with a mobile terminal (MT) (11) in an Internet Protocol (IP)-based network (10) having a Gatekeeper (17) that controls the network, a plurality of access routers (12, 14) that provide access to the network, and a Monitoring Station (18) having monitoring facilities and a **database** of MTs to be monitored. When the MT sends an Admission Request message (21) to the Gatekeeper, the Gatekeeper sends a **query** (23) to the **Monitoring** Station asking whether the MT is to be monitored. The Monitoring Station sends a reply (25) to the Gatekeeper indicating that the MT is to be monitored and providing an IP address where monitored packets are to be sent. The Gatekeeper then sends a monitoring request message (28) to the access router (12) associated with the MT. The request identifies the MT to be monitored, instructs the access router to monitor the MT, and provides a unique call identification (Call ID) and the IP address where monitored packets are to be sent. When the access router detects a packet associated with the MT, the router sends all packets associated with the MT to the Monitoring Station. The method also controls monitoring during intra-domain and inter-domain handoffs of the MT.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un procede pour controler un appel passe avec un terminal mobile (MT) (11) sur un reseau base sur le protocole Internet (IP) (10), comprenant un controleur d'accès (17), qui commande le reseau, plusieurs routeurs d'accès (12, 14), qui assurent l'accès au reseau, ainsi qu'une station de controle (18), qui comprend des installations de controle et une base de donnees de MT devant etre controlees. Lorsque le MT envoie un message de requete d'admission (21) au controleur d'accès, le controleur d'accès envoie une requete (23) a la station de controle, demandant si le MT doit etre controle. La station de controle envoie une reponse (25) au controleur d'accès, lui indiquant que le MT doit etre controle et lui fournissant une adresse IP a laquelle des paquets controlees doivent etre envoyes. Le controleur d'accès envoie ensuite un message de requete de controle (28) au routeur d'accès (12) associe au MT. La requete identifie le MT devant etre controle, donne la consigne au routeur d'accès de controler le MT et fournit une identification d'appel unique (Call ID) et l'adresse IP a laquelle des paquets controlees doivent etre envoyes. Lorsque le routeur d'accès detecte un paquet associe au MT, il envoie a la station de controle tous les paquets associes au MT. Ce procede permet egalement de commander le controle lors de transferts intra-domaine et inter-domaines du MT.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20011122 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

15/5/11 (Item 3 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00833742 **Image available**

INTEGRATED BUSINESS SYSTEM FOR THE DESIGN, EXECUTION, AND MANAGEMENT OF PROJECTS

SYSTEME TRANSACTIONNEL REGRE DE CONCEPTION, EXECUTION ET GESTION DE PROJETS

Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200167279 A2 20010913 (WO 0167279)

Application: WO 2000US15883 20000608 (PCT/WO US0015883)

Priority Application: US 2000519935 20000307

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CR CU CZ DE

DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC

LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI

SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7079

English Abstract

The system of method for building a **database** for the design and execution of projects is described. This system includes a host computer system in data communication with a central **database** and at least first and second databases. The central **data base** stores information relating to the design and execution of the project predetermined to be important to one or more project team members. The first and second databases are in communication with first and second computer systems which may be remotely located from each other and which execute standard industry software tools. The host computer system is configured to **monitor** a plurality of **transactions** to the first **database**. Each of the plurality of transactions stores data in the first **database**. The monitoring includes comparing the plurality of a transaction against a predetermined transaction. If the host computer detects a match between one of the plurality of transactions and the predetermined transaction, the host computer reads the first data stored in the first **database** by the matched transaction and stores the first data in either the second **database** or the central **database**, or both. Additionally, the host computer system generates a message indicating that the first **database** was updated with the first data. This message is then transmitted to the second computer system.

French Abstract

Systeme et procede servant a elaborer une base de donnees de conception et d'execution de projets. Ce systeme comprend un ordinateur hote communiquant avec une base de donnees centrale et au moins une premiere et une deuxieme bases de donnees. Cette base de donnees centrale memorise des informations concernant la conception et l'execution d'un projet important pour un ou plusieurs membres d'une equipe de projets. La premiere et la deuxieme bases de donnees communiquent avec un premier et un deuxieme systemes informatiques pouvant etre places a distance l'un de l'autre et mettre en application des outils logiciels industriels standard. L'ordinateur hote est concu pour controler une pluralite de transactions par rapport a la premiere base de donnees. Chacune de la pluralite de transactions memorise des donnees dans la premiere base de donnees. Le processus de controle consiste a comparer la pluralite de transactions par rapport a une transaction predeterminee. Si l'ordinateur hote detecte une correspondance entre une de la pluralite de transactions et la transaction predeterminee, il lit les premieres donnees memorisees dans la premiere base de donnees par la transaction correspondante et memorise ces premieres donnees dans la deuxieme base de donnees ou dans la base de donnees centrale ou dans les deux bases de donnees. De plus, cet ordinateur central genere un message indiquant que la premiere base

de donnees a ete mise a jour avec les premieres donnees. message est ensuite transmis au deuxieme systeme informatique.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010913 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

15/5/12 (Item 4 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00818648 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR MANAGING REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE GESTION DE TRANSACTIONS DE BIENS IMMOBILIERS

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200152153 A2 20010719 (WO 0152153)

Application: WO 2001US1151 20010111 (PCT/WO US0101151)

Priority Application: US 2000175606 20000111

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 27395

English Abstract

Managing real estate transactions over a distributed computer network including the steps of storing data relating to a plurality of listings in a computerized **database**, each listing owned by an office, each office having a plurality of agents associated therewith, each office having a predefined region and at least one manager associated therewith, **monitoring** postings of **transactions** relating to the plurality of listings, and calculating commissions for the agents, the offices and the at least one manager associated with a transaction in accordance with a set of parameters.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne la gestion de transactions de biens immobiliers sur un reseau d'informatique distribuee comprenant les etapes suivantes: le stockage de donnees relatives a une pluralite de mandats de vente dans une base de donnees informatisee, chaque mandat de vente etant entre les mains d'une agence qui comprend elle-meme une pluralite d'agents associes, opere dans une region predefinie et sous les ordres d'au moins un gestionnaire ; la surveillance des affichages de transactions en rapport avec les divers mandats de vente ; et le calcul des commissions pour les agents, les agences et le ou les gestionnaires associes a une transaction en fonction d'un ensemble de parametres.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010719 A2 Without international search report and to be republished upon receipt of that report.

Examination 20011129 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

15/5/13 (Item 5 from File: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00809954

INTERACTIVE SYSTEMS AND METHODS FOR SUPPORTING HEMOFILTRATION THERAPIES
SYSTEMES INTERACTIFS ET PROCEDES DE SUPPORT DE THERAPIES PAR HEMOFILTRATION

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200141831 A2 20010614 (WO 0141831)

Application: WO 2000US42364 20001129 (PCT/WO US0042364)

Priority Application: US 99451238 19991129; US 2000513771 20000225

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: A61M

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 21627

English Abstract

A hemofiltration machine at a local treatment site is linked to a remote main **data base** server by a local transmitting/receiving device. The machine acts as a satellite of the main **data base** server. The machine performs specified therapy **tasks** while **monitoring** basic safety functions and providing the person at the treatment location notice of safety alarm conditions for resolution. Otherwise, the machine transmits procedure data to the main **data base** server. The main **data base** server relieves the machine from major data processing tasks and related complexity. The main **data base** server, remote from the machine, controls the processing and distribution of the data, including the flow of information and data to the person undergoing therapy.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne une machine a hemofiltration, sur un site de traitement local. Cette machine est liee a un serveur de base de donnees principal, place a distance, par un dispositif d'emission/reception local. Cette machine sert de satellite d'un serveur de base de donnees principal. La machine assure des fonctions de therapie specifiee tout en controlant les fonctions de securite de base et avertit la personne situee sur le site de traitement des conditions d'alarme de securite en vue de leur resolution. Autrement, la machine transmet des donnees de procedure au serveur principal de la base de donnees. Ce serveur libere la machine des taches de traitement de donnees principales et des diverses fonctions complexes. Ce serveur, place a distance de la machine, commande le traitement et la repartition des donnees, y compris le flux d'informations et de donnees a destination de la personne soignee par la therapie.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20010614 A2 Without international search report and to be

15/5/14 (Item 6 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00764261 **Image available**

SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR BROWSER-BASED MULTIMEDIA COLLABORATION REPORTING
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE GENERATION DE RAPPORTS SUR LA .COLLABORATION
MULTIMEDIA UTILISANT UN NAVIGATEUR

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200077687 A1 20001221 (WO 0077687)
Application: WO 2000US15990 20000609 (PCT/WO US0015990)
Priority Application: US 99138921 19990611

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK

DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK
LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL
TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG US UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 22858

English Abstract

A multimedia collaboration reporting system and method [figures 1-2] for use in at least one underlying multimedia collaboration system network [figure 4] provided. The system includes an event monitoring module for monitoring any of internal network system events (201), external network system events (202) and service events (203), a **database** module (205) for recording the monitored events and a reporting module (207) for receiving query parameter information (226) and for generating a report (206) in accordance with the **query** parameter information. The method includes **monitoring** any of internal network systems events, external network system events and service events and recording the events to a **database** (205), querying the **database** with a set of query parameter information to generate an analysis report and generating the analysis report (209) in accordance with the query parameter information.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme et un procede de generation de rapports sur la collaboration multimedia, ce systeme et ce procede etant destines a etre mis en oeuvre dans au moins un reseau systeme de collaboration multimedia sous-jacent [figure 4]. Le systeme de cette invention comprend un module de controle d'evenements concu pour controler des evenements (201) internes au systeme reseau, des evenements (202) externes au systeme reseau, et/ou des evenements (203) relatifs aux services. Ce systeme est egalement muni d'un module base de donnees (205) dans lequel les evenements controles sont enregistres, et d'un module de generation de rapports (207) qui recoit les informations (226) concernant les parametres des demandes et genere un rapport (206) en fonction de ces informations concernant les parametres des demandes. Le procede de cette invention consiste notamment a controler les evenements internes au systeme reseau, les evenements externes au systeme reseau, et/ou les evenements relatifs aux services, puis a enregistrer ces evenements dans une base de donnees (205) avant d'interroger celle-ci a l'aide d'un ensemble d'informations concernant les parametres des demandes, afin de generer un rapport d'analyse (209) en fonction de ces informations concernant les parametres des demandes.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20001221 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20010802 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

Correction 20011025 Corrected version of Pamphlet: pages 1/49-49/49, drawings, replaced by new pages 1/47-47/47; due to late transmittal by the receiving Office

Republication 20011025 A1 With international search report.

15/5/15 (Item 7 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00730938 **Image available**

METHOD AND APPARATUS FOR AUTOMATICALLY GENERATING ADVISORY INFORMATION FOR PHARMACY PATIENTS

PROCEDE ET APPAREIL POUR LA GENERATION AUTOMATIQUE DE CONSEILS CONSULTATIFS AUX PATIENTS DE PHARMACIE

Legal Representative:

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Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200043925 A1 20000727 (WO 0043925)

Application: WO 99US387 19990121 (PCT/WO US9900387)

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU

LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA

UG UZ VN YU ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5490

English Abstract

A system for generating targeted advisory messages for pharmacy patients based on selected **monitored** data components of each **transaction**. When a pharmacy computer prints **transaction** data, the system **monitors** the data using printer data capture hardware interposed between the pharmacy computer and its printer. An additional processor compares selected

components of the **monitored transaction** data with preselected combinations of these components in a **database**. The **database** associates the preselected combinations of transaction data components with advisory message components retrieved from the **database** and used to build an advisory message for output to a printer, which may be the pharmacy computer or an additional printer. Targeting of the advisory messages is based on selected combinations of the identity of the drug being dispensed to the patient, the patient's age and gender, the new or renewal status of the prescription, and the identity of the party primarily responsible for payment to the pharmacy for the transaction.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme de generation de message consultatifs cibles pour des patients de pharmacie bases sur une selection de donnees controlees concernant les elements de chaque transaction. Lorsque l'ordinateur d'une pharmacie imprime les donnees d'une transaction, le systeme controle les donnees au moyen d'un materiel de saisie de donnees d'imprimante interpose entre l'ordinateur de la pharmacie et son imprimante. Un ordinateur supplementaire compare les elements selectionnes des donnees de transaction controlees avec des combinaisons preselectionnees desdits elements dans une base de donnees. La base de donnees associe les combinaisons preselectionnees des elements des donnees de transaction a des elements de messages consultatifs extraits de la base de donnees qui sont utilises pour composer le message consultatif a etre delivre a une imprimante, qui peut etre celle de l'ordinateur de pharmacie ou une imprimante additionnelle. Le ciblage des messages consultatifs est base sur les combinaisons selectionnees concernant l'identite du medicament delivre au patient, l'age et le sexe du patient, l'etat de nouveaute ou de renouvellement de l'ordonnance, et l'identite de la partie responsable pour le paiement de la transaction a la pharmacie.

Legal Status (Type, Date, Text)

Publication 20000727 A1 With international search report.

Examination 20000921 Request for preliminary examination prior to end of 19th month from priority date

15/5/16 (Item 8 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00501649 **Image available**

A FINE-GRAINED CONSISTENCY MECHANISM FOR OPTIMISTIC CONCURRENCY CONTROL USING LOCK GROUPS

MECANISME FIN DE "GESTION OPTIMISTE" DES UTILISATIONS CONCURRENTIELLES RECOURANT A DES GROUPE DE BLOCAGE

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9933001 A1 19990701

Application: WO 98US27242 19981221 (PCT/WO US9827242)

Priority Application: US 9768415 19971222; US 98106119 19980629

Designated States: AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CU CZ DE DK EE ES

FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU

LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT UA

UG UZ VN YU ZW GH GM KE LS MW SD SZ UG ZW AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM AT

BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA

GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 5455

English Abstract

A method and system for **database** concurrency control are provided that allow lock groups to contain columns of different tables and allow an individual column of a table to be in more than one lock group. While using optimistic concurrency control for **monitoring** multiple

transactions modifying the same **database**, it allows the concurrent access of a single table when the individual columns of the table are accessed by separate users or applications. This, in turn, reduces the delay of waiting for a table to be free for access and decreases the delay of rolling back transactions that are concurrently accessing a table. The reduction of these delays increases the overall data processing efficiency for the system.

French Abstract

L'invention porte sur un procede et un systeme de gestion des acces concurrentiels a une base de donnees permettant a des groupes de blocage de contenir les colonnes de differents tableaux, et a une colonne isolee d'un tableau de figurer dans plus d'un groupe de blocage tout en assurant une "gestion optimiste" des acces concurrentiels, et en permettant de suivre les differentes transactions modifiant une meme base de donnees, elle permet d'accéder concurrentiellement a un meme tableau lorsque les differentes colonnes de ce tableau sont utilisees par differents utilisateurs ou applications. Cela reduit par consequent le delai d'attente de liberation d'un tableau ainsi que le delai de retransfert des transactions en train d'accéder au tableau. La reduction de ces delais augmente l'efficacite globale de traitement de donnees du systeme.

15/5/17 (Item 9 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00494087 **Image available**

IMPROVED GAMING TABLE TRACKING SYSTEM AND METHOD

TABLES DE JEUX, SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE SUIVI DES JETONS AMELIORES

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9925439 A1 19990527

Application: WO 97US20771 19971114 (PCT/WO US9720771)

Priority Application: WO 97US20771 19971114

Designated States: AU JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: A63F-009/24

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7561

English Abstract

A fully automated accounting system (11) accurately and automatically **monitors** and records all gaming chip **transactions** in a casino. The system employs a gaming chip (13) having a transponder (17) embedded therein to provide an instantaneous inventory of all of the gaming chips in the casino, including those in storage in the vault (75) as well as the chips in the cashiers cage (77), and at each gaming table (19) on the casino floor. The system is capable of reporting the total value of the gaming chips at any location. The transaction history of each chip may be maintained in a **data base** embedded in the chip, and read each time the gaming chip is scanned by a special antenna (29). If the chip is not where it is supposed to be according to its recorded transactional history, it will be identified and may be invalidated by nullifying a special casino security code.

French Abstract

L'invention concerne un systeme comptable (11) completement automatise qui surveille et enregistre avec precision et automatiquement toutes les operations effectuees avec des jetons dans un casino. Le systeme utilise un jeton (13) presentant un repondeur (17) insere a l'interieur permettant d'inventorier instantanement tous les jetons dans le casino, y compris ceux stockes dans la chambre forte (75), ainsi que les jetons se trouvant a la caisse (77) et ceux se trouvant sur chaque table de jeux (19) dans le casino. Le systeme peut informer sur la valeur totale des jetons a chaque emplacement. Le suivi des operations pour chaque jeton peut etre conserve dans une base de donnees inseree dans le jeton et on

peut y lire les informations chaque fois que le jeton est balayé par une antenne spéciale (29). Si le jeton ne se trouve pas à l'endroit où il est suppose se trouver selon le suivi des opérations enregistrées, il est identifié et on peut arrêter son fonctionnement en annulant un code de sécurité spécial du casino.

15/5/18 (Item 10 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00390730

DISTRIBUTED SERVICE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PERSONAL COMMUNICATION SERVICES
SYSTEME REPARTI DE GESTION DE SERVICES ET METHODE POUR FOURNIR DES SERVICES DE COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNELLES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

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LIU Cheng-Chung,
WISE Thomas Lloyd,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9731473 A1 19970828

Application: WO 96US2478 19960223 (PCT/WO US9602478)

Priority Application: WO 96US2478 19960223

Designated States: AU CN KR MX SG

Main International Patent Class: H04M-003/42

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 7756

English Abstract

A distributed service management system for providing communications services comprises a plurality of individual service management systems (210, 310, 410, 510) operated by a plurality of different service providers. Each service management system includes its own local **database** (214, 314, 414, 514) and an Interactive Distributed **Transaction Monitor** (IDTM) interface in a computer (212, 312, 412, 512) that allows locally running applications to access the local **database** as well as remote databases belonging to remotely located service management systems. The interfaces serve to integrate multiple individual service management systems into a single multidatabase transaction management system. The distributed service management system can be used to provide special personal communication services involving multiple service providers, such as call forwarding to a temporarily rented mobile telephone.

French Abstract

Un système reparté de gestion de services permettant de fournir des services de communications comprend une pluralité de systèmes de gestion de services individuels (210, 310, 410, 510) offerts par une pluralité de fournisseurs de services. Chaque système de gestion de services comporte sa propre base de données locale (214, 314, 414, 514) et une interface moniteur interactif de transactions reparties (IDTM) dans un ordinateur (212, 312, 412, 512), qui permet aux applications à fonctionnement local d'accéder à la base de données locale, ainsi qu'aux bases de données à distance appartenant à des systèmes de gestions de services à distance. Les interfaces permettent d'intégrer de multiples systèmes de gestion de services individuels dans un seul système de gestion de transactions à plusieurs bases de données. Le système reparté de gestion de services peut être utilisé pour fournir des services de communications personnelles spéciaux impliquant de multiples fournisseurs de services,

tels qu'un transfert d'appels vers un telephone mobile localement
temporairement.

15/5/19 (Item 11 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00351973

**DATA MANAGEMENT AND DISTRIBUTION SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR AN ELECTRONIC
TELEVISION PROGRAM GUIDE**
**SYSTEME DE GESTION ET DE DISTRIBUTION DE DONNEES ET PROCEDE APPLICABLE A UN
GUIDE ELECTRONIQUE DE PROGRAMMES DE TELEVISION**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

TV GUIDE ON SCREEN,

Inventor(s):

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GUSTAFSON David W,
TENNEY Dennis,
DARATA Paul,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9634486 A1 19961031

Application: WO 96US5905 19960426 (PCT/WO US9605905)

Priority Application: US 95430327 19950426

Designated States: AU BR CA CN JP KR PL AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: H04N-001/00

International Patent Class: H04N-07:16

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9146

English Abstract

A data management and distribution system for an electronic program guide ("EPG") for television programs comprising an automated data collection subsystem, a manual entry and correction subsystem, a **database** validation subsystem, an edition generation subsystem, a configuration subsystem, and a status and control subsystem. The system may further comprise a feed generation subsystem if one or more of the EPG providers supported by the EPG distributor requires a live feed of data. The automated data collection subsystem collects EPG data from multiple sources in various formats, filters the data based on the needs of the EPG providers supported, and places the data in a centralized **database** in a form suitable to support the different environmental contexts of the EPG providers. The manual entry and correction subsystem permits the EPG distributor to make manual corrections, additions, and deletions to the data stored in the **database**. The **database** validation subsystem verifies the data stored in the **database** in accordance with designated verification options. The edition generation subsystem generates the different editions of the EPG for the different EPG providers supported by the EPG distributor. The configuration subsystem receives information from the various EPG providers and furnishes this information to the other subsystems which utilize the information in performing their respective **tasks**. The status and control subsystem **monitors** the operation of the data management and distribution system as a whole. The various feeds and editions are then transmitted to the EPG providers by, e.g., satellite, wire, cable, etc. The EPG providers receive the feeds and editions and use them provide one or both of a dedicated channel EPG and interactive EPG to subscribers.

French Abstract

La presente invention concerne un systeme de gestion et de distribution de donnees destine a un guide electronique de programmes ("EPG"). Ce systeme comporte un sous-systeme automatise de collecte des donnees, un sous-systeme de saisie et de correction manuelles, un sous-systeme de validation de base de donnees, un sous-systeme de generation d'edition,

un sous-système de configuration et un sous-système de commande et de gestion des états. Le système peut également comprendre un sous-système de génération d'apport de données si l'un au moins des fournisseurs de guides électroniques de programmes installés chez le distributeur de guides électroniques de programmes a besoin d'apporter des données en direct. Le sous-système de collecte automatique des données permet de collecter des données de guide électronique de programmes de sources multiples en différents formats. Ce sous-système permet également de filtrer les données en fonction des besoins des fournisseurs de guides électroniques de programmes hébergés, et de placer les données dans une base de données centralisée sous une forme compatible avec les différents contextes d'environnement des fournisseurs de guides électroniques de programmes. Le sous-système de saisie et de correction manuelles permet au distributeur de guides électroniques de programmes de faire manuellement des corrections, des adjonctions et des suppressions dans les données conservées dans la base de données. Le sous-système de validation de base de données vérifie les données stockées dans la base de données en fonction d'options de vérification spécifiées. Le sous-système de génération d'édition génère les différentes éditions de guides électroniques de programmes des fournisseurs de guides électroniques de programmes installés chez les distributeurs de guides électroniques de programmes. Le sous-système de configuration reçoit des informations en provenance des différents fournisseurs de guides électroniques de programmes et restitue ces informations aux autres sous-systèmes reprenant ces informations pour l'exécution de leurs tâches respectives. Le sous-système de commande et de gestion des états surveille le fonctionnement du système de gestion et de distribution des données dans son ensemble. Les différents apports et éditions sont ensuite transmis aux fournisseurs de guides électroniques de programmes, notamment par voie satellitaire, filaire ou câblée, etc. Les fournisseurs de guides électroniques de programmes reçoivent les apports et les éditions et les utilisent pour fournir aux abonnés soit le canal spécialisé de guide électronique de programmes soit le guide électronique interactif de programmes.

15/5/20 (Item 12 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00323990

DISTRIBUTED SERVICE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR PERSONAL COMMUNICATION SERVICES

SYSTEME REPARTI DE GESTION DE SERVICES ET PROCEDE POUR DES SERVICES DE COMMUNICATIONS PERSONNELLES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

BELL COMMUNICATIONS RESEARCH INC,

Inventor(s):

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LIU Cheng-Chung,
WISE Thomas Lloyd,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9606498 A1 19960229

Application: WO 95US10499 19950817 (PCT/WO US9510499)

Priority Application: US 94294461 19940823

Designated States: CA JP AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: H04M-003/42

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 8158

English Abstract

A distributed service management system (100) for providing communication services comprises a plurality of individual service management systems

(210, 310, 410, 510) operated by a plurality of different service providers. Each service management system includes its own local **database** (214, 314, 414, 514) and an Interactive Distributed **Transaction Monitor** (IDTM) interface in respective computers (212, 312, 412, 512) that allow locally running applications to access the local **database** as well as remote databases belonging to remotely located service management systems. The interfaces serve to integrate multiple individual service management systems into a single multi-**database** transaction management system. The distributed service management system can be used to provide special personal communication services involving multiple service providers, such as call forwarding to a temporarily rented mobile telephone.

French Abstract

Un systeme repartit de gestion (100) de services de communications comprend une pluralite de systemes de gestion individuels (210, 310, 410, 510) commandes par une pluralite de differents prestataires de service. Chaque systeme de gestion de services a sa base de donnees locale (214, 314, 414, 514) et une interface de dispositif de surveillance interactif des transactions reparties, dans les ordinateurs respectifs (212, 312, 412, 512), qui permettent a des applications locales d'accéder a des bases de donnees locales, ainsi qu'a des bases de donnees appartenant a des systemes de gestion de services eloignes. Les interfaces servent également a integrer des systemes de gestion de services individuels multiples dans un systeme de gestion des transactions unique et a bases de donnees multiples. Le systeme repartit de gestion des services peut également être utilisé pour fournir des services de communication personnels speciaux impliquant des prestataires multiples de services, comme par exemple l'acheminement d'appels vers des telephones mobiles loués de maniere temporaire.

15/5/21 (Item 13 from file: 349)

DIALOG(R)File 349:PCT FULLTEXT

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00307851

DATABASE QUERY SYSTEM

SYSTEME D'INTERROGATION DE BASES DE DONNEES

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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Inventor(s):

SHWARTZ Steven P,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9526003 A1 19950928

Application: WO 95IB517 19950323 (PCT/WO IB9500517)

Priority Application: US 94217099 19940324

Designated States: AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU

JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MN MW MX NL NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD

SE SI SK TJ TT UA US UZ VN KE MW SD SZ UG AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE

IT LU MC NL PT SE BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN ML MR NE SN TD TG

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/30

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 23878

English Abstract

A **database** query system includes a query assistant that permits the user to enter only queries that are both syntactically and semantically valid (and that can be processed by an SQL generator to produce semantically valid SQL). Through the use of dialogue boxes, a user enters a query in an intermediate English-like language which is easily understood by the user. A **query** expert system **monitors** the **query** as it is being built, and using information about the structure of the **database**, it prevents the user from building semantically incorrect queries by

disallowing choices in dialogue boxes which would create incorrect queries. An SQL generator is also provided which uses a set of transformations and pattern substitutions to convert the intermediate language into a syntactically and semantically correct SQL query. The intermediate language can represent complex SQL queries while at the same time being easy to understand. The intermediate language is also designed to be easily converted into SQL queries. In addition to the query assistant and the SQL generator, an administrative facility is provided which allows an administrator to add a conceptual layer to the underlying **database** making it easier for the user to query the **database**. This conceptual layer may contain alternate names for columns and tables, paths specifying standard and complex joins, definitions for virtual tables and columns, and limitations on user access.

French Abstract

Un systeme d'interrogation de bases de donnees comprend un systeme d'aide d'interrogation permettant a l'utilisateur de n'entrer que les interrogations a la fois syntaxiquement et semantiquement correctes (et pouvant etre traitees par un generateur de langage d'interrogation structure (SQL) afin de produire un SQL semantiquement correct). Le fait d'utiliser des cadres de dialogue permet a l'utilisateur d'entrer une interrogation dans un langage intermediaire de type anglais facilement compris par l'utilisateur. Un systeme expert d'interrogation controle l'interrogation a mesure qu'elle est formulee, et a l'aide d'informations relatives a la structure de donnees, il empeche l'utilisateur d'elaborer des interrogations semantiquement incorrectes en interdisant des choix dans les cadres de dialogues, lesquels creeraient des interrogations incorrectes. On a egalement prevu un generateur SQL, il utilise un ensemble de transformations et de substitutions de configuration afin de convertir le langage intermediaire en une interrogation SQL syntaxiquement et semantiquement correcte. Le langage intermediaire peut représenter des interrogations SQL complexes tout en etant simultanement facile a comprendre. Ledit langage intermediaire est egalement concu pour etre converti facilement en interrogations SQL. Outre le systeme d'aide d'interrogation et le generateur SQL, on a prevu une unite de gestion permettant a un administrateur d'ajouter une couche conceptuelle a la base de donnees sous-jacente, facilitant a l'utilisateur l'interrogation de la base de donnees. Cette couche conceptuelle peut contenir differents noms de colonnes et de tables, des voies specifiant des raccords classiques et complexes, des definitions de tables et de colonnes virtuelles, ainsi que des limitations d'accès utilisateur.

15/5/22 (Item 14 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00305231

SHELF TALKER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM SYSTEME DE GESTION DES AFFICHETTES DE GONDOLE

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

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FERNANDEZ Anthony P,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9523382 A1 19950831

Application: WO 95US2266 19950223 (PCT/WO US9502266)

Priority Application: US 94201470 19940224

Designated States: AU CA JP MX AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT
SE

Main International Patent Class: G06F-017/60

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

English Abstract

A system has a central store computer and a multiplicity of electronic shelf labels (ESLs). Each label has a means to detect the presence of an ESL-mounted shelf talker. The system automatically audits the store for the proper set of installed shelf talkers. The detection means is an optical port, a pressure sensor such as a button, or a capacitive sensor. The sensor will detect the presence of the shelf talker as well as the absence of the shelf talker. The talker may snap into a recessed optical port, the recessed port serving as a mounting mechanism as well, thus ensuring a more reliable indication that the shelf talker is installed. The sensor may be a capacitive sensor, detecting the presence of a metallized region on the shelf talker. An audit is performed by the connected host computer, which maintains a **database** of all products with ESLs, and specifically includes data as to which ESLs (products) are on which promotional event, the starting and end dates, and the actual (current) status of whether a shelf talker is installed. When a new promotion is to be released to the POS system, the system generates a first report, geographically ordered from the location information measured and stored by the system, instructing the employee of the ESLs requiring a shelf talker to be affixed, and providing the most efficient (economical) order in which to accomplish the **task**. The system **monitors** the installation of the shelf talkers by querying the ESLs in the expected installation sequence in a special mini-bed-check audit, or simply collects the data during the next several regular bed-check loops. A second report is generated, either automatically or upon completion of the installation process. This second report will check all ESLs which required the shelf talker to be installed for presence of the shelf talker, and the report will list the exceptions, i.e., the ESLs which are missing shelf talkers. A third report is generated as a complete audit of the store, checking all ESLs (not just those associated in a recent batch) to determine whether any shelf talkers are missing, or whether any shelf talkers are installed where they do not belong.

French Abstract

Le systeme selon l'invention comporte un ordinateur de magasin et une multitude d'etiquettes d'etageres electroniques (EEE). Chaque etiquette a le moyen de detecter la presence d'une affiche de gondole montee sur une etiquette EEE. Le systeme verifie automatiquement dans le magasin si l'on a installe la bonne serie d'affiches de gondole. Le moyen de detection est une borne optique, un capteur de pression (un bouton, par exemple), ou un capteur capacitif. Le capteur detectera la presence ou l'absence de l'affiche de gondole. L'affiche peut s'introduire dans une borne optique en retrait, celle-ci servant aussi de mecanisme de montage, ce qui permet d'indiquer de facon plus fiable que l'affiche de gondole est installee. Le capteur peut etre un capteur capacitif, qui detecte la presence d'une region metallisee sur l'affiche de gondole. Un controle est effectue par l'ordinateur central, qui tient une base de donnees de tous les produits dotes d'une etiquette EEE, certaines precisant en particulier quels sont les (produits) EEE inclus dans quelle action de promotion, les dates de debut et de fin de promotion, et si une affiche de gondole est installee. Lorsqu'une nouvelle promotion doit etre communiquee a un reseau de points de vente, le systeme genere un premier rapport, geographiquement ordonne a partir de l'endroit ou l'information est mesuree et stockee par le systeme, donnant pour consigne a l'employe de fixer une affiche aux produits EEE qui en ont besoin, avec indication de l'ordre le plus rentable (economique) dans lequel cette tache doit etre accomplie. Le systeme controle l'installation des affiches en consultant les EEE dans l'ordre prevu de leur installation dans le cadre d'un mini-controle improvise, ou simplement recueille des donnees au cours de controles improvises tournants periodiques. Un deuxieme rapport est genere, soit automatiquement soit a l'achèvement du processus d'installation. Ce second rapport controlera tous les produits EEE necessitant une affiche de gondole pour voir si l'affiche est en place, et le rapport enumerera les exceptions, c'est a dire les produits EEE auxquels manque ladite affiche. Un troisieme rapport est genere sous forme de

controle complet du magasin, verifiant tous les produits (non seulement ceux qui ne sont associes a un lot que depuis peu) pour determiner si des affichettes de gondole manquent, ou si des affichettes ont ete installees la ou elles ne devraient pas.

15/5/23 (Item 15 from file: 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349:PCT FULLTEXT
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00303355

MULTIMEDIA CAPTURE AND AUDIT SYSTEM FOR A VIDEO SURVEILLANCE NETWORK
SYSTEME D'ACQUISITION ET D'AUDIT MULTIMEDIA POUR RESEAU DE SURVEILLANCE
VIDEO

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

DAN'L SYSTEMS,

Inventor(s):

ODLE James A,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 9521506 A2 19950810

Application: WO 95US1291 19950202 (PCT/WO US9501291)

Priority Application: US 94191491 19940204

Designated States: CA AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

Main International Patent Class: H04N-007/18

Publication Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 9124

English Abstract

A multimedia capture and audit system for a video surveillance network provides a tamper resistant and easily reviewable record of each **transaction monitored**. The system stores a digital record of each physical transaction registered by an electronic device in a standard predefined **database** format and stores a separate mixed composite video signal containing both a visual record and digital record of each transaction. The separately stored digital record and mixed composite video signal are correlated through the use of a unique system pointer. In the preferred embodiment, the unique system pointer identifies, at a minimum, the electronic device which registered the physical transaction and the date and time of the transaction. Storage of both a mixed composite video signal and digital record makes it difficult to tamper with the transaction record while maintaining a record of each transaction in a digital format provides operators the ability to compile and analyze data for audit purposes. Use of the unique system pointer makes it easy to identify and view the portion of the mixed composite video signal which corresponds to any digital record that may be flagged as of interest in an audit.

18/5/1 (Item 1 from 348)
DIALOG(R) File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS
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01295005

Method and apparatus for parallel execution of trigger actions
Methode und Gerat zur parallelen Ausfuehrung von auslosenden Aktionen
Methode et appareil pour l'execution parallele d'actions de declenchements
PATENT ASSIGNEE:

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206 Marylebone Road, London NW1 6LY, (GB)

PATENT (CC, No, Kind, Date): EP 1111516 A2 010627 (Basic)

APPLICATION (CC, No, Date): EP 2000310551 001128;

PRIORITY (CC, No, Date): US 470227 991222

DESIGNATED STATES: AT; BE; CH; CY; DE; DK; ES; FI; FR; GB; GR; IE; IT; LI;
LU; MC; NL; PT; SE; TR

EXTENDED DESIGNATED STATES: AL; LT; LV; MK; RO; SI

INTERNATIONAL PATENT CLASS: G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT EP 1111516 A2

A method and apparatus for parallel execution of trigger actions. One or more embodiments of the invention comprise providing a C++ class (hereinafter referred to as "dispatcher") that can take an SQL **query** or trigger action and start parallel execution of the trigger action. The trigger action is optimized and parallelized. The dispatcher executes the trigger action, sets up the communication links between the various operators in the trigger action, and ensures that all the results are sent back to the trigger.

ABSTRACT WORD COUNT: 83

NOTE:

Figure number on first page: NONE

LEGAL STATUS (Type, Pub Date, Kind, Text):

Application: 010627 A2 Published application without search report

LANGUAGE (Publication,Procedural,Application): English; English; English

FULLTEXT AVAILABILITY:

Available Text	Language	Update	Word Count
CLAIMS A	(English)	200126	417
SPEC A	(English)	200126	8609
Total word count - document A			9026
Total word count - document B			0
Total word count - documents A + B			9026

File 238:Abs. in New Tech Eng. 1981-2002/Jan
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File 108:AEROSPACE DATABASE 1962-2001/DEC
(c) 2002 AIAA
File 8: Ei Compendex(R) 1970-2002/Jan W3
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Set	Items	Description
S1	1962503	QUERY OR QUERIES OR REQUEST? OR SEARCH?? OR JOB? ? OR TASK? ? OR TRANSACTION? ?
S2	155147	(MONITOR? OR NOTICE? OR WATCH? OR OBSERV? OR CHECK? OR DETE- RMIN? OR DETECT? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR ASSESS? OR TRACK??? OR TRACE? ? OR TRACING OR FOLLOW?) (5N)S1
S3	3804677	(SAV??? OR STORING OR STORE? ? OR RECORD? OR MAINTAIN??? OR KEEP? OR RETAIN?)
S4	21759907	EXECUT? OR PROCESS? OR PROGRESS? OR PROCEED? OR DEVELOP? OR STATUS OR ACTIVIT??? OR BEHAVIOR? ? OR BEHAVIOUR? ? OR STEP? ? OR STAGE? ?
S5	5394911	PLAY? OR PLAYBACK OR REPLAY? OR RETRIEV? OR RECALL? OR CAL- L?()BACK OR RECOVER? OR RECLAIM? OR REVIEW? OR AUDIT?
S6	601629	DATABASE OR DATA() (BASE OR WAREHOUSE? ?) OR DBMS OR RDBMS - OR REPOSITOR???
S7	6016	S3(5N)S1(5N)S4
S8	11696	S5(5N)S4(5N)S1
S9	386	S7 AND S8
S10	85	S2 AND S9
S11	19	S10 AND S6
S12	15	RD (unique items)

S13	463564	S5(5N)(S1 S4)
S14	9354	S2 AND S13
S15	81767	QUERY OR QUERIES
S16	1320	S14 AND S15
S17	184	MONITOR?(5N)S15
S18	14	S17 AND S13
S19	13	RD (unique items)
S20	3	S17 AND (THREAD? OR TIMESTAMP? OR TIME()STAMP?)
S21	85	S17 AND S6
S22	67	RD (unique items)
S23	59	S22 NOT PY=2000:2002
S24	49	S23 NOT (S12 OR S19:S20)

12/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04257566 E.I. No: EIP95092875619

Title: Chabot: retrieval from a relational database of images

Author: Ogle, Virginia E.; Stonebraker, Michael

Corporate Source: Univ of California at Berkeley, Berkeley, CA, USA

Source: Computer v 28 n 9 Sept 1995. p 40-48

Publication Year: 1995

CODEN: CPTRB4 ISSN: 0018-9162

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: G; (General Review)

Journal Announcement: 9511W4

Abstract: The Chabot project was initiated at UC Berkeley to study storage and retrieval of a vast collection of digitized images of California's Department of Water Resources facilities as well as California's natural resources. Apparently, selecting from a large; expanding collection of images requires carefully chosen search criteria. An approach is described which integrates a relational **database** retrieval system with a color analysis technique. 5 Refs.

Descriptors: Information retrieval systems; Relational **database** systems ; Digital image storage; Image **analysis** ; Color image processing; **Query** languages; Optimization; Indexing (of information); User interfaces; Data handling

Identifiers: Relational **database** of images; Digitized images; Color analysis; Content analysis; Chabot **retrieval** system; Georeferenced information **processing** system; **Stored** textual information; **Query** optimization; Browsing; Runtime image **analysis**

Classification Codes:

903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 723.3 (Database Systems); 722.1 (Data Storage, Equipment & Techniques); 723.2 (Data Processing); 741.1 (Light/Optics)

903 (Information Science); 723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware); 741 (Optics & Optical Devices)

90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 74 (OPTICAL TECHNOLOGY)

12/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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04140780 E.I. No: EIP95042672478

Title: Toward quality data: an attribute-based approach

Author: Wang, Richard Y.; Reddy, M.P.; Kon, Henry B.

Corporate Source: Massachusetts Inst of Technology, Cambridge, MA, USA

Source: Decision Support Systems v 13 n 3-4 Mar 1995. p 349-372

Publication Year: 1995

CODEN: DSSYDK

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9506W3

Abstract: A quality perspective in data resource management is critical. Because users have different criteria for determining the quality of data, we propose tagging data at the cell level with quality indicators, which are objective characteristics of the data and its manufacturing process. Based on these indicators, the user may assess the data's quality for the intended application. This paper investigates how such quality indicators may be specified, **stored**, **retrieved**, and **processed**. We propose an attribute-based data model, **query** algebra, and integrity rules that facilitate cell-level tagging as well as the processing of application data that is augmented with quality indicators. An ER-based data quality requirements analysis methodology is proposed for specification of the kinds of quality indicator to be modeled. (Author abstract) 31 Refs.

Descriptors: **Database** systems; Computer simulation; Computer aided analysis; Data structures; Data storage equipment; Information retrieval;

Administrative data processing; Algebra

Identifiers: Data quality; Attribute based data model; Requirements
analysis; Data management; Metadata; **Database** design; **Query** algebra
Classification Codes:

723.3 (Database Systems); 723.5 (Computer Applications); 723.2 (Data Processing); 722.1 (Data Storage, Equipment & Techniques); 903.3 (Information Retrieval & Use); 921.1 (Algebra)
723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware); 903 (Information Science); 921 (Applied Mathematics)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 90 (GENERAL ENGINEERING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

12/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R)File 8:Ei Compendex(R)

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03562424 E.I. Monthly No: EIM9302-010853

Title: Encina: Modular transaction processing.

Author: Eppinger, Jeffrey L.; Dietzen, Scott

Conference Title: 37th Annual IEEE International Computer Conference -
COMPCON SPRING '92

Conference Location: San Francisco, CA, USA Conference Date: 19920224

Sponsor: IEEE Computer Soc

E.I. Conference No.: 17597

Source: Digest of Papers - IEEE Computer Society International
Conference. Publ by IEEE, IEEE Service Center, Piscataway, NJ, USA (IEEE
cat n 92CH3098-1). p 378-382

Publication Year: 1992

CODEN: DCSIDU ISBN: 0-8186-2655-0

Language: English

Document Type: PA; (Conference Paper) Treatment: T; (Theoretical); A;
(Applications)

Journal Announcement: 9302

Abstract: Encina, a two-tier family of transaction processing products, is discussed. The first tier is the Encina Toolkit, which provides the fundamental components upon which to build distributed transaction systems. The Encina Toolkit is portable across UNIX and other operating systems. It is built upon the Open Software Foundation's Distributed Computing Environment (OSF DCE). The second tier is a collection of products built on top of the Encina Toolkit and the OSF DCE. These products include a **transaction processing monitor**, two **recoverable** resource managers (one for structured/ **record**-oriented files and one for queues), and a transactional communications gateway for interoperability with mainframe systems, such as CICS. Using a two-tiered approach has made it very easy to build this family of products because the infrastructure for the second tier products is provided by the Encina Toolkit and the OSF DCE.

Descriptors: DISTRIBUTED COMPUTER SYSTEMS; **DATABASE** SYSTEMS; COMPUTER OPERATING SYSTEMS

Identifiers: MODELAR TRANSACTION PROCESSING; UNIX

Classification Codes:

722 (Computer Hardware); 723 (Computer Software)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

12/5/4 (Item 1 from file: 35)

DIALOG(R)File 35:Dissertation Abs Online

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1052920 ORDER NO: AAD82-06665

**AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION INTO THE DEVELOPMENT AND APPLICATION OF A
RELATIONAL EVIDENCE ACCUMULATION MODEL AS A MEANS OF OBTAINING OBJECTIVE
EVIDENCE OF AUDIT TRAILS IN AN ADVANCED INFORMATION SYSTEMS ENVIRONMENT**

Author: SKIPPER, JOSEPH FRANKLIN

Degree: PH.D.

Year: 1981

Corporate Source/Institution: TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY (0803)

Source: VOLUME 42/10-A OF DISSERTATION ABSTRACTS INTERNATIONAL.

Accounting systems of large (Fortune 500) corporations typically are integrated within the framework of a modern information system. Members of both the internal and external auditing professions have expressed concern in obtaining objective evidence of the **audit** trail of accounting **transactions** as they are **processed** in this complex environment. The **audit** trail has vanished, or is no longer present in traditional form.

One data resource not previously investigated by the auditing community is the **Data Base Management System (DBMS)** Log Tapes. Large information systems currently **maintain** a **recorded** history of the **processing** of **transactions** and changes to the **data base** on **DBMS** log tapes. These log tapes are integral to the design of modern information systems to facilitate recovery of the **data base** in the event of inadvertent destruction. They are typically retained for a period of one to four weeks and contain historical data such as: (1) Receipt of a transaction; (2) The initiation and termination of each application program; (3) All updates to the **data base** resulting from the **processing** of the application program; (4) All intermediate **transactions** passed to other application programs for subsequent **processing**.

Audit theories and procedures were developed by the researcher to obtain audit evidence from the **DBMS** log tapes. First, audit trail requirements were established. Second, an investigation was conducted into the content and form of audit trails as they have evolved in modern information systems. Third, the concept of a logical audit trail was clearly distinguished from that of the physical audit trail residing on the **DBMS** log tapes. Fourth, a Relational Evidence Accumulation Model based on the concepts of relational calculus was developed to transform the physical audit trail to a logical form. Relational algebra was then used to join and disjoin multiple relations to form more meaningful relations specified by the auditor. Fifth, the procedures were applied in an actual audit environment. The result of the **process** was a detailed **audit** trail of the **processing** of **transactions** through an advanced information system.

Succinctly, the researcher recognized the **DBMS** log tapes as a potential source of **audit** evidence of the processing of **transactions** through a modern information system. **Audit** trails of the **processing** of accounting **transactions** through the information system were **determined** to be present, however in a non-traditional form. Theoretical and operational concepts, procedures, and techniques were developed to obtain objective evidence of audit trails in this complex environment.

12/5/5 (Item 1 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Information Science Abs.
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3001024
Error-detection in database update processes.
Author(s): Hope, G; Ouevray, P.; Warner, W.
Patent Number(s): US 5404502
Publication Date: Apr 4, 1995
Language: English
Document Type: Patent
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 3000

A technique for integrity error **detection** in a temporal **transaction** oriented **database** system. The **database** system has **records** and **processing** rules. Each record has an effective time. Each **processing** rule has a range of effective times. The **record** types include **transaction records**, master **records**, shadow master **records** and snapshot **records**. Each **transaction record** or snapshot **record** is related to one master **record** and each master **record** may have a plurality of related **transaction** and snapshot **records**. Each snapshot **record** is a copy of its related master record at a given effective time. On the insertion of one or more backdated transaction records or reversal

of one or more existing **transaction** records the master record is recalculated by **replaying** from a prior snapshot forward, all **processing** rules and **transaction** records, having appropriate effective times. A shadow master record is recalculated by simultaneously repeating each of the **steps** of the replay on the shadow master record, but in this case ignoring any new backdated **transactions** and including any newly reversed **transaction** records. The comparison of the shadow master record after replay and the value of the master record before replay indicates the presence or absence of an integrity error.

Descriptors: Databases; Error detection; Updating

Classification Codes and Description: 5.01 (File Design, Building, and Updating); 6.02 (Bibliographic Search Services, Databases)

Main Heading: Information Processing and Control; Information Systems and Applications

12/5/6 (Item 1 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC

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6348327 INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-10-6160-012

Title: Unreflected-in-state log records: problems of recovery owing to the asynchronous execution of fuzzy checkpoint and transactions

Author(s): Jun Hyun Park; Young Chul Park

Journal: Journal of KISS(B) (Software and Applications) vol.26, no.5 p.621-38

Publisher: Korea Inf. Sci. Soc,

Publication Date: May 1999 Country of Publication: South Korea

CODEN: CKNBV ISSN: 1226-2285

SICI: 1226-2285(199905)26:5L.621:USRP;1-Q

Material Identity Number: E346-1999-010

Language: Korean Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Among checkpoints that are performed periodically to reduce the amount of work that needs to be done during restart recovery, a fuzzy checkpoint can be performed in parallel with normal **transactions**. During the **execution** of **transactions** and the fuzzy **checkpoint**, log records must be written only after holding the log latch that is used to serialize the writing of the log records. When **transactions** update their **transaction** states or when a **checkpoint** process checks the states of **transactions**, they must hold transaction latches that are used to ensure the integrity of transaction entries. In the environment that the fuzzy **checkpoint** is performed asynchronously with **transactions**, if the method of holding and releasing the log latch and transaction-latches is not appropriate there might be a log record that has been written by a certain **transaction** before a fuzzy **checkpoint** checks the state of the **transaction** but its writing has not been reflected in the state of the **transaction** until the fuzzy **checkpoint** checks the state of the **transaction**. In that case, the log record whose writing has not been reflected in the state of the transaction is called unreflected-in-state log record of the **transaction** against the fuzzy **checkpoint**. In this paper, the situations that might cause occurrences of unreflected-in-state log records are analyzed, the problems associated with the log records are presented, and three different solutions against the occurrences of those log records are proposed. (13 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: data integrity; **database** management systems; fuzzy logic; system recovery; transaction processing

Identifiers: unreflected-in-state log records; asynchronous execution; fuzzy checkpoint; transactions; restart recovery; transaction state updating; **transaction** state **checking**; transaction latches; integrity

Class Codes: C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS)); C6150G (Diagnostic, testing, debugging and evaluating systems); C6130 (Data handling techniques); C4210 (Formal logic)

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12/5/7 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5494312 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9703-4240P-050

Title: Time-optimal domain-specific querying on enhanced meshes

Author(s): Bokka, V.; Gurla, H.; Olariu, S.; Schwing, J.L.; Wilson, L.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Old Dominion Univ., Norfolk, VA, USA

Journal: IEEE Transactions on Parallel and Distributed Systems vol.8, no.1 p.13-24

Publisher: IEEE,

Publication Date: Jan. 1997 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: ITDSEO ISSN: 1045-9219

SICI: 1045-9219(199701)8:1L.13:TODS;1-R

Material Identity Number: N785-97002

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 1045-9219/97/\$10.00

Language: English Document Type: Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Query processing is a crucial component of various application domains including information retrieval, database design and management, pattern recognition, robotics, and VLSI. Many of these applications involve data stored in a matrix satisfying a number of properties. One property that occurs time and again specifies that the rows and the columns of the matrix are independently sorted. It is customary to refer to such a matrix as sorted. An instance of the batched searching and ranking problem (BSR) involves a sorted matrix A of items from a totally ordered universe, along with a collection Q of queries. Q is an arbitrary mix of the following query types: for a search query $q_{/sub j/}$, one is interested in an item of A that is closest to $q_{/sub j/}$; for a rank query $q_{/sub j/}$ one is interested in the number of items of A that are strictly smaller than $q_{/sub j/}$. The BSR problem asks for solving all queries in Q. The authors consider the BSR problem in the following context: the matrix A is pretiled, one item per processor, onto an enhanced mesh of size square root n^* square root n; the m queries are stored, one per processor, in the first $m/$ square root n columns of the platform. Their main contribution is twofold. First, they show that any algorithm that solves the BSR problem must take at least $\Omega(\max\{\log n, \text{square root } m\})$ time in the worst case. Second, they show that this time lower bound is tight on meshes of size square root n^* square root n enhanced with multiple broadcasting, by exhibiting an algorithm solving the BSR problem in $\Theta(\max\{\log n, \text{square root } m\})$ time on such a platform. (36 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: broadcasting; computational complexity; parallel algorithms; parallel architectures; pattern recognition; query processing; VLSI

Identifiers: time-optimal domain-specific querying; enhanced meshes; query processing; information retrieval; database design; database management; pattern recognition; robotics; VLSI; matrix stored data; matrix rows; matrix columns; batched searching and ranking problem; sorted matrix; totally ordered universe; query collection; search query; rank query; pretiled matrix; multiple broadcasting; algorithm

Class Codes: C4240P (Parallel programming and algorithm theory); C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS)); C4240C (Computational complexity); C5220P (Parallel architecture)

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12/5/8 (Item 3 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5219981 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9605-6160-004

Title: ADC`96. Seventh Australasian Database Conference

Journal: Australian Computer Science Communications vol.18, no.2

Publisher: James Cook Univ,

Publication Date: 1996 Country of Publication: Australia

CODEN: ACSCDD ISSN: 0157-3055

Material Identity Number: A348-96002

Conference Title: ADC'96 Seventh Australasian Database Conference
Conference Date: 29-30 Jan. 1996 Conference Location: Melbourne, Vic.,
Australia

Language: English Document Type: Conference Proceedings (CP); Journal
Paper (JP)

Abstract: The following topics were dealt with: query processing ;
transaction processing ; mobile databases; information retrieval ;
persistent object stores ; theory; and applications.

Subfile: C

Descriptors: database management systems; database theory

Identifiers: database theory; database applications; query processing
; transaction processing; mobile databases; information retrieval;
persistent object stores

Class Codes: C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS)); C4250 (
Database theory)

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12/5/9 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03260177 INSPEC Abstract Number: C89003565

Title: Processing queries against database procedures: a performance
analysis

Author(s): Hanson, E.N.

Author Affiliation: Air Force Wright Aeronaut. Labs., Wright-Patterson
AFB, OH, USA

Journal: SIGMOD Record vol.17, no.3 p.295-302

Publication Date: Sept. 1988 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: SRECD8 ISSN: 0163-5808

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0163-5808/88/0006/0295\$1.50

Conference Title: SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Data

Conference Sponsor: ACM

Conference Date: 1-3 June 1988 Conference Location: Chicago, IL, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper
(JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: A database procedure is a collection of queries stored in
the database. Several methods are possible for processing queries
that retrieve the value returned by a database procedure. The
conventional algorithm is to execute the queries in a procedure whenever it
is accessed. A second strategy requires caching the previous value returned
by the database procedure. If the cached value is valid at the time of a
query, the value is returned immediately. If the cached value has been
invalidated by an update, the value is recomputed, stored back into the
cache, and then returned. A third strategy uses a differential view
maintenance algorithm to maintain an up-to-date copy of the value returned
by the procedure. The author compares the performance of these three
alternatives. The results show that which algorithm is preferred depends
heavily on the database environment, particularly the frequency of
updates and the size of objects retrieved by database procedures. (18
Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: relational databases

Identifiers: query processing; relational databases; database
procedures; performance analysis; cached value; differential view
maintenance algorithm

Class Codes: C6160D (Relational DBMS)

12/5/10 (Item 5 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

(c) 2002 Institution of Electrical Engineers. All rts. reserv.

02644277 INSPEC Abstract Number: C86024992

Title: An approach to successful online transaction processing
applications

Author(s): Inselberg, A
Author Affiliation: Synapse Comput. Corp., Milpitas, CA, USA
Conference Title: AFIPS Conference Proceedings: 1985 National Computer Conference p.419-27
Editor(s): Wojcik, A.S.
Publisher: AFIPS Press, Reston, VA, USA
Publication Date: 1985 Country of Publication: USA x+662 pp.
Conference Sponsor: AFIPS; ACM; Data Process. Manage. Assoc.; IEEE; SCS
Conference Date: 15-18 July 1985 Conference Location: Chicago, IL, USA
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: Online **transaction processing** applications are **playing** an increasingly important role in corporate **activities**. While **transaction processing** applications can be characterized as a large number of users concurrently accessing and updating very large databases, there is a fundamental set of generic user requirements which such applications must satisfy to be successful. This paper shows that with system hardware and software architecture designed specifically to support online transaction processing, the system is able to fully meet these application requirements. Furthermore, by implementing applications on such a system, the impact of these requirements on the development process is minimized; this in turn reduces the time, cost, and complexity of **developing** and maintaining **transaction processing** applications. Following a brief discussion on the nature of online transaction processing, this paper discusses the user's generic transaction processing requirements, the characteristics of online transaction processing application programs, and how a system's hardware and software architecture can be designed to meet the requirements of transaction processing. The Synapse N+1 System is used as an example architecture. (5 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: **database** management systems; interactive systems

Identifiers: online transaction processing; very large databases; Synapse N+1 System

Class Codes: C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS))

12/5/11 (Item 1 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00525945 99IZ02-002

App servers astride the web -- Application servers offer compelling new solutions for the challenges of building and deploying robust, enterprise-class Web...

Lulla, Naren; Brobst, Stephen; Dewey, John

Intelligent Enterprise, February 16, 1999, v2 n3 p32-39, 6 Page(s)

ISSN: 1524-3621

Languages: English

Document Type: Articles, News & Columns

Geographic Location: United States

Reports that the next Web development step is building live applications with e-commerce capability and front-office automation. Says that quick application deployment and enterprise robustness, as well as hands-on knowledge at implementation level, can make or break a mission-critical business goal. States it is critical to define needs and the transaction boundary, the point at which the application server provides the guarantees association with a **transaction processing** model. Addresses issues including the ability to **maintain** context across multiple **requests**, scalability, RASR (reliability, availability, serviceability, and **recoverability**), and ease of administration. Says that the latest crop of servers focus on Web-enabling legacy, **transaction processing monitor**, and object **transaction monitor** applications. Claims application servers need to be more robust and provide better legacy system integration. Includes one flowchart and a list of resources. (sps)

Descriptors: Server; Application Development; Web Tools; Internet; **Data Base** Management; Connectivity

12/5/12 (Item 1 from file: 6)
DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS
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1312283 NTIS Accession Number: AD-A181 709/7

Integrated Information Support System (IISS). Volume 5. Common Data Model Subsystem. Part 21. NDML (Neutral Data Manipulation Language) Precompiler Generate Total Request Processor Product Specification

(Final rept. 22 Sep 80-31 Jul 85)

Apicella, M. L. ; Singh, S.

General Electric Co., Schenectady, NY. Production Resources Consulting. Corp. Source Codes: 005452001; 415593

Sponsor: Air Force Wright Aeronautical Labs., Wright-Patterson AFB, OH.

Report No.: PS-620141256; AFWAL-TR-86-4006-VOL-5-PT-21

1 Nov 85 70p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI8719

See also Volume 5, Part 26, AD-A181 710.

Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders@ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.

NTIS Prices: PC A04/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Contract No.: F33615-80-C-5155; 7500; 62

This document is the product specification establishing the design implementation of the IISS Configuration Item PRE9.4 which will generate a processor to satisfy data **requests** from a **TOTAL database**. The **following** functions will be performed by this Computer Program Configuration Item: Generate the Data Division section of the **Request Processor**. Generate file description and **record** layout if the **NDML request** resulted in a **retrieval** subtransaction. Generate the Working Storage section of the **Request Processor**. These working storage variables will be used for: Conceptual/internal transformation of **retrieval search** parameters or update values; Internal/conceptual transformation of **retrieved** data fields; **DBMS status** checks and reserved words; Retrieved qualification variables; **TOTAL** file descriptions and data field descriptions.

Descriptors: *Data management; *Information retrieval; *Information systems; *Data bases; Computer program documentation; Fields(Computer programs); Integrated systems; Internal; Models; Computer programs; Qualifications; Searching; Storage; Specifications; Transformations; Variables

Identifiers: Precompilers; * **Data base** management systems; IISS system ; Configuration; NDML programming language; NTISDODXA; NTISDODAF

Section Headings: 88B (Library and Information Sciences--Information Systems); 62B (Computers, Control, and Information Theory--Computer Software)

12/5/13 (Item 1 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal
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10546938 PASCAL No.: 93-0056190

A detailed analysis of end-user search behaviors

ASIS 91 : systems understanding people, Washington DC, October 27-31, 1991

WILDEMUTH B M; JACOB E K; FULLINGTON A; DE BLIEK R; FRIEDMAN C P

GRIFFITHS Jose-Marie, ed

Univ. North Carolina at Chapel Hill, school information library sci., Chapel Hill NC, USA

ASIS. Annual meeting, 54 (Washington DC USA) 1991-10-27
302-312

Availability: INIST-22206; 354000011263000370

No. of Refs.: 22 ref.

Document Type: C (Conference Proceedings) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: USA

Language: English

Individuals searching online databases frequently begin with an initial group of terms, then interactively revise these terms to reduce or enlarge the size of the **retrieval** set or to increase both precision and **recall**. Each **search** statement in this revision **process** can be viewed as a "move" in the overall search strategy. Because very little is known about how end users develop and revise their search strategies, a descriptive study was conducted to analyze the moves made in 244 databases searches conducted by 26 medical students at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. In preparing clinical case problems, these students voluntarily searched INQUIRER, a **database** of facts and concepts in microbiology. Each search statement was categorized, using Fidel's online searching moves and Bates's **search** tactics. **Analysis** of **search** tactics (i.e., combinations of moves) identified five common search approaches. The result of this study have implications for future research on search behaviors, for the design of system interfaces and **database** structures, and for the training of end users

English Descriptors: Document **retrieval** ; Bibliographic **search** ; On line **processing** ; **Search** strategy; Procedure; Type; User **behavior** ; Motion; Data logging; Automatic **recording** ; Statistical analysis; Student; University; Medicine; North Carolina; Use study

Broad Descriptors: Vereinigte Staaten; Nordamerika; United States; North America; America; Man machine relation; Cognition; Information science; User study; Etats Unis; Amerique du Nord; Amerique; Relation homme machine; Cognition; Science information; Etude utilisateur; Estados Unidos; America del norte; America; Relacion hombre maquina; Cognition; Ciencia informacion

French Descriptors: Recherche documentaire; Recherche bibliographique; Traitement en ligne; Strategie recherche; Procedure; Type; Comportement utilisateur; Mouvement; Enregistrement donnee; Enregistrement automatique ; Analyse statistique; Etudiant; Universite; Medecine; Caroline du Nord; Etude utilisation

Classification Codes: 001A01E06B; 205

12/5/14 (Item 1 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci
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09990717 Genuine Article#: 458RA Number of References: 9

Title: A Web link management tool for optimizing utilization of distributed knowledge in health care applications

Author(s): Lobach DF (REPRINT) ; Spell RU; Hales JW; Rabold JS

Corporate Source: Duke Univ,Med Ctr,Durham//NC/ (REPRINT); Duke Univ,Med Ctr,Durham//NC/

Journal: JOURNAL OF THE AMERICAN MEDICAL INFORMATICS ASSOCIATION, 1999, S , P839-843

ISSN: 1067-5027 Publication date: 19990000

Publisher: HANLEY & BELFUS INC, 210 S 13TH ST, PHILADELPHIA, PA 19107 USA

Language: English Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: USA

Journal Subject Category: COMPUTER SCIENCE, INFORMATION SYSTEMS; COMPUTER SCIENCE, INTERDISCIPLINARY APPLICATIONS; MEDICAL INFORMATICS

Abstract: The number of health-related Web sites on the Internet is increasing. Incorporating these sites into clinical decision support systems and other health care applications can significantly enhance the educational and instructional value of such systems. While search engines exist for finding sites and criteria are available for assessing site quality, few tools are available for managing Web-based health care information. Management of Web-based information is particularly challenging because the information is continually changing and now resources are continually being added. In this paper, we describe the development and use of a Web-link manager for health care applications. This system **retains search** strategies for repeated use, catalogues **search** results in a **search** results

database , accommodat tracking of site review and se status , and provides periodic checking of link integrity for sites that are used in local applications. The Web-link manager is currently in use to manage the links used in a clinical decision support system that presents clinical practice guidelines interactively to clinicians at the point of care.

Identifiers--KeyWord Plus(R): INFORMATION; INTERNET

Cited References:

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*NCI, NCI INF RES CURR PDQ
AMBRE J, 1997, HLTH SUMMIT 2 3 1014
JADAD AR, 1998, V279, P611, JAMA-J AM MED ASSOC
KASSIRER JP, 1995, V332, P52, NEW ENGL J MED
LOBACH DF, 1998, P827, MEDINOF 1998
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SCHULZ S, 1997, QUAL CRIT EL PUBL ME
SILBERG WM, 1997, V277, P1244, JAMA-J AM MED ASSOC

12/5/15 (Item 2 from file: 34)

DIALOG(R)File 34:SciSearch(R) Cited Ref Sci

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05357319 Genuine Article#: VT304 Number of References: 24

**Title: PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF LONG-LIVED TRANSACTION PROCESSING
SYSTEMS WITH ROLLBACKS AND ABORTS**

Author(s): LIANG D; TRIPATHI SK

Corporate Source: ACAD SINICA, INST INFORMAT SCI/TAIPEI//TAIWAN/; UNIV
MARYLAND, DEPT COMP SCI/COLLEGE PK//MD/20742

Journal: IEEE TRANSACTIONS ON KNOWLEDGE AND DATA ENGINEERING, 1996, V8, N5
(OCT), P802-815

ISSN: 1041-4347

Language: ENGLISH Document Type: ARTICLE

Geographic Location: TAIWAN; USA

Subfile: SciSearch; CC ENGI--Current Contents, Engineering, Technology &
Applied Sciences

Journal Subject Category: ENGINEERING, ELECTRICAL & ELECTRONIC; COMPUTER
SCIENCE, ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE

Abstract: Increasing the parallelism in transaction processing and maintaining data consistency appear to be two conflicting goals in designing Distributed Database Systems (DDBS). This problem becomes especially difficult if the DDBS is serving long-lived transactions (LLTs). Recently, a special case of LLTs, called sagas, has been introduced that addresses this problem. The DDBS with sagas provides high parallelism to transactions by allowing sagas to release their locks as early as possible. However, it is also subject to overhead due to efforts needed to restore data consistency in case of failures. In this paper, we first conduct a series of simulation studies to compare the performance of LLT systems with saga implementation (or saga systems) and the LLT systems without saga implementation (or nonsaga systems) in a faulty environment. The simulation studies show that the saga systems outperform their nonsaga counterparts under most of conditions including the heavy failure cases. We thus propose an analytical queuing model to further investigate the performance behavior of the saga systems. The motivation of the development of this analytical model is twofold. It assists us to further study quantitatively the performance penalty of the saga implementation due to the failure recovery overhead. Furthermore, the analytical solution can be used by system administrators to fine tune the performance of the saga system. This analytical model captures the primary aspects of the saga system, namely, data locking, resource contention, and failure recovery. Due to the complicated nature of the analytical modeling, we solve the model approximately for various performance metrics using decomposition methods, and validate the accuracy of the analytical results via simulations.

Descriptors--Author Keywords: PERFORMANCE EVALUATION ; QUEUING THEORY ;
**TRANSACTION PROCESSING SYSTEMS ; LONG-LIVED TRANSACTIONS ; FAULT
TOLERANCE ; FAILURE RECOVERY**

Identifiers--KeyWords Plus LOCKING; CONCURRENCY; ALGORITHMS; DATABASES;
NETWORKS; MODELS

Research Fronts: 94-1948 002 (PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF CLOSED
QUEUEING-NETWORKS; PARALLEL SYSTEMS; SERVICE TIME DISTRIBUTIONS IN
MULTIPLE RESOURCE-ALLOCATION; DECOMPOSITION APPROXIMATION)
94-1996 001 (DISTRIBUTED MULTILEVEL SECURE DATABASES; TRANSACTION
MANAGEMENT; MULTIDATABASE SYSTEMS; REPLICATED ARCHITECTURE; COMMIT
PROTOCOLS)

Cited References:

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TAY YC, 1985, V32, P618, J ASSOC COMPUT MACH
THOMASIAN A, 1983, P82, AUG P ACM SIGMETRICS

24/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 108)
DIALOG(R) File 108:AEROSPACE DATABASE
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02379598 N98-12861

Long Term Resource Monitoring Program Component Database Spatial Query Tool. User's Guide

Olsen, D. A. (Fish and Wildlife Service, Onalaska, WI United States)
NASA no. 19980008336.

Aug. 1997

REPORT NO.: NASA no. 19980008336; PB97-208847; LTRMP-97-P010

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: United States COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: REPORT

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FROM AIAA Technical Library

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: STAR9801

The Environmental Management Technical Center stores point-sampled data for fisheries, water quality, and invertebrates in a relational **database** management system. These component data are collected at fixed and random sites in each of the key Long Term Resource Monitoring Program (LTRMP) study Pools: 4, 8, 13, 26, and the open river reach on the Mississippi River; and the La Grange Pool on the Illinois River. The LTRMP Component

Database Spatial Query Tool is a Unix-based ARC/INFO ARC Macro Language application that integrates the component data with spatial data by taking advantage of the graphical display and query capabilities of ARC/INFO. The application features an easy-to-use graphical user interface and requires limited knowledge of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) to use effectively

DESCRIPTORS: **DATA BASE** MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS; *RELATIONAL DATA BASES; *ENVIRONMENT MANAGEMENT; *INFORMATION RETRIEVAL; *SEARCH PROFILES; DATA RETRIEVAL; GEOGRAPHIC INFORMATION SYSTEMS; WATER QUALITY; INVERTEBRATES; DATA MANAGEMENT; DATA PROCESSING; FISHERIES; MISSISSIPPI RIVER (US)

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION: 7582 Documentation & Information Science (1975-)

24/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 108)
DIALOG(R) File 108:AEROSPACE DATABASE
(c) 2002 AIAA. All rts. reserv.

01565253 N85-14725

A self-organizing database system: A different approach to query optimization

Ph.D. Thesis

PIATETSKY-SHAPIRO, G. I.

New York Univ., New York.

CORPORATE CODE: N0052345

1984 108P.

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: United States COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: United States

DOCUMENT TYPE: THESIS

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FROM AIAA Technical Library

OTHER AVAILABILITY: Univ. Microfilms Order No. DA8421550

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: STAR8505

A Self Organizing **Database** System (SODS) **monitors queries** asked, finds a good (or optimal) **database** structure for those queries, and suggests or does the reorganization. A prototype SODS for single file relational queries is described and an integrated analysis of its major design problems is given. They are: (1) estimation of the number of records satisfying a condition (i.e., condition selectivity); (2) query optimization; (3) storing information about a set of queries; (4) optimal selection of secondary indices. Results for each of those problems are presented. Some of this research was implemented in FASTSCAN, a commercial query system. Elementary operations (such as UNION, INTERSECT) on pointer and record streams are presented. Use of the query parse tree to construct a query evaluation method (EM) from those operation is shown. An algorithm for selecting the optimal EM, based on converting the query to conjunctive normal form is given (Dissert. Abstr.)

SOURCE OF ABSTRACT/SUBFILE: Dissert. Abstr.
DESCRIPTORS: *DATA BASES; *OPTIMIZATION; *ORGANIZING; *SELF ORGANIZING
SYSTEMS; ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE; FILE MAINTENANCE (COMPUTERS); PARSING
ALGORITHMS; QUERY LANGUAGES
SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION: 7582 Documentation & Information Science
(1975-)

24/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 108)
DIALOG(R) File 108:AEROSPACE DATABASE
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01550811 N84-25409

Query execution in the distributed RAP DEM systems

TANSEL, A. U.; OEZKARAHAN, E. A.

Middle East Technical Univ., Ankara (Turkey).

CORPORATE CODE: MY742653

In its Middle East Technical Univ. J. of Pure and Appl. Sci., Vol. 15,
No. 2 p 126-160 (SEE N84-25406 15-70)

Aug. 1982

LANGUAGE: English

COUNTRY OF ORIGIN: Turkey COUNTRY OF PUBLICATION: Turkey

DOCUMENT TYPE: JOURNAL ARTICLE

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE FROM AIAA Technical Library

OTHER AVAILABILITY: NTIS HC A06/MF A01

JOURNAL ANNOUNCEMENT: STAR8415

The features of the RAP database machine (DBM)-based, distributed and generalized database architecture are summarized. A methodology of query processing for such environments is developed. This comprises procedures for query decomposition, subquery analysis, construction of query graph as well as establishment of precedence relationships and move strategies. The network query execution monitor (QEM), which is part of the system being implemented is described. Query execution costs of the system being implemented are analyzed with respect to various join and data movement strategies (M.G.)

SOURCE OF ABSTRACT/SUBFILE: NASA CASI

DESCRIPTORS: *ARCHITECTURE (COMPUTERS); *COMPUTER NETWORKS; *COMPUTER
SYSTEMS DESIGN; *DATA BASES; *DISTRIBUTED PROCESSING; COMPUTER SYSTEMS
PERFORMANCE; CONCURRENT PROCESSING; COST ANALYSIS; DATA BASE MANAGEMENT
SYSTEMS

SUBJECT CLASSIFICATION: 7582 Documentation & Information Science
(1975-)

24/5/5 (Item 1 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File 8:Ei Compendex(R)
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05238756 E.I. No: EIP99024581714

**Title: Analyzing and predicting failures in signalling and points
machines using only simple time based data**

Author: Clements, Kainne

Corporate Source: Solartron

Conference Title: Proceeding of the 1998 Seminar on Condition Monitoring
for Rail Transport Systems

Conference Location: Birmingham, UK Conference Date: 19981110

E.I. Conference No.: 49850

Source: IEE Colloquium (Digest) n 501 1998. IEE, Stevenage, Engl. p
11/1-11/2

Publication Year: 1998

CODEN: DCILDN ISSN: 0963-3308

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: G; (General Review)

Journal Announcement: 9904W3

Abstract: The train signaling analytical reporting (TSAR), written in MS
ACCESS/EXCEL, analyzes and predicts failures in signaling and points
machines where data is taken from trackwatch controllers and dumped into
CSV files. One of TSAR filters is used to search the relevant information

surrounding incidents. The **database** query sorts through the events and quickly provides the information. Another way in which trackwatch/TSAR is used is to quickly find the cause of green to red on signals where nothing has been seen on the panel that would have caused the fault. TSAR is also used to analyze point machine performance by monitoring move time. Charts are produced indicating the need for maintenance action to avoid a failure and subsequent train delays.

Descriptors: Railroad signal systems; Data acquisition; Data reduction; **Query** languages; **Monitoring**; Maintenance

Identifiers: Train signaling analytical reporting (TSAR); Trackwatch controllers; Point machines

Classification Codes:

681.3 (Railroad Signals & Signaling); 723.2 (Data Processing); 723.3 (Database Systems); 913.5 (Maintenance)

681 (Railroad Plant & Structures); 723 (Computer Software); 913 (Production Planning & Control)

68 (RAILROAD ENGINEERING); 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 91 (ENGINEERING MANAGEMENT)

24/5/6 (Item 2 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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05115704 E.I. No: EIP98094372352

Title: CQ: A personalized update monitoring toolkit

Author: Liu, Ling; Pu, Calton; Tang, Wei; Buttler, David; Biggs, John; Zhou, Tong; Benninghoff, Paul; Han, Wei; Yu, Fenghua

Corporate Source: Oregon Graduate Inst of Science and Technology, Portland, OR, USA

Conference Title: Proceedings of the ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Data

Conference Location: Seattle, WA, USA Conference Date: 19980601-19980604

E.I. Conference No.: 48939

Source: SIGMOD Record (ACM Special Interest Group on Management of Data) v 27 n 2 June 1998. Croatian Soc Chem Eng, Zagreb, Croatia. p 547-549

Publication Year: 1998

CODEN: SRECD8 ISSN: 0163-5808

Language: English

Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9811W1

Abstract: The CQ project at OGI, funded by DARPA, aims at developing a scalable toolkit and techniques for update monitoring and event-driven information delivery on the net. The main feature of the CQ project is a 'personalized update **monitoring**' toolkit based on continual **queries**. Comparing with the pure pull (such as DBMSs, various web search engines) and pure push (such as Pointcast, Marimba, Broadcast disks) technology, the CQ project can be seen as a hybrid approach that combines the pull and push technology by supporting personalized update monitoring through a combined client-pull and server-push paradigm. (Author abstract) 3 Refs.

Descriptors: Distributed **database** systems; Query languages; Computer systems programming; World Wide Web; Web browsers; Client server computer systems

Identifiers: Personalized update **monitoring** toolkits; Continual **query** (CQ)

Classification Codes:

723.3 (Database Systems); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems)

723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware)

* 72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING)

24/5/8 (Item 4 from file: 8)

DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)

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04573907 E.I. No: EIP96123438620

Title: Multimodal query support in database servers
Author: O'Connell, William; Au, Grace; Schrader, David
Corporate Source: NCR Corp, Murray Hill, NJ, USA
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1996 International Conference on Computer Design, ICCD'96
Conference Location: Austin, TX, USA Conference Date: 19961007-19961009
Sponsor: IEEE
E.I. Conference No.: 45705
Source: VLSI in Computers and Processors Proceedings - IEEE International Conference on Computer Design: VLSI in Computers and Processors 1996. IEEE, Piscataway, NJ, USA, 96CB36001. p 86-92
Publication Year: 1996
CODEN: PIIPE6
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: G; (General Review); T; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9701W5

Abstract: This paper introduces a novel approach to optimizing and **monitoring database queries** which involve operations on multiple data types in a parallel multimedia engine. Our approach uses dataflow graphs to represent the multimedia operations in a query. We have extended the Actors parallel programming model by designing an agent model for query execution that incorporates extensions for efficient data streaming, agent migration, and agent cloning. We incorporate algorithms for dynamic run-time workload control of both the number of queries in the system as well as the number of instances of agents executing multimedia operators. We describe an approach for capturing cost statistics for user-defined functions that is used by the system to estimate and schedule the execution of nested user-defined functions. (Author abstract) 12 Refs.

Descriptors: Distributed **database** systems; Query languages; Parallel processing systems; Multiprogramming; Algorithms; Flowcharting; Graph theory; Mathematical models

Identifiers: Dataflow graphs; Parallel programming; Multimodal query support

Classification Codes:

723.1.1 (Computer Programming Languages)
723.3 (Database Systems); 723.1 (Computer Programming); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems); 921.4 (Combinatorial Mathematics, Includes Graph Theory, Set Theory)
723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware); 921 (Applied Mathematics)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

24/5/10 (Item 6 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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04464243 E.I. No: EIP96083272724

Title: Scalable services for resource management in distributed and networked environments

Author: Allison, Colin; Harrington, Paul; Huang, Feng; Livesey, Mike
Corporate Source: Univ of St Andrews, St Andrews, Scotl
Conference Title: Proceedings of the 1996 3rd International Workshop on Services in Distributed and Networked Environments
Conference Location: Macau, Macao Conference Date: 19960603-19960604
Sponsor: IEEE
E.I. Conference No.: 45088
Source: Proceedings of the International Workshop on Services in Distributed and Networked Environments 1996. IEEE, Los Alamitos, CA, USA, 96TB100059. p 98-105
Publication Year: 1996
CODEN: 85OYA3
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: A; (Applications)
Journal Announcement: 9610W1
Abstract: Sharing hardware and software resources among networked workstations has become common practice. Resource management in such

systems is complex because of physical distribution of the resources, communication delays and the lack of global state information. This paper describes a scalable load **monitoring** service and a scalable resource **query** service developed in the Warp project to provide necessary state information for resource management. Scalability is achieved by reducing network traffic. Techniques include exploiting IP multicast for one-to-many communications, using supply-driven and demand-driven approaches for disseminating different classes of information, compressing information, and tailoring servers only to publish information when certain conditions are met. GUI tools, statistical analysers, and job scheduling are example clients of the services. (Author abstract) 19 Refs.

Descriptors: Distributed **database** systems; Resource allocation; Query languages; Telecommunication traffic; Network protocols; Data communication systems; Computer workstations; Graphical user interfaces; Statistical methods; Scheduling

Identifiers: Scalable load **monitoring** service; Scalable resource **query** service; Scalability; Network traffic

Classification Codes:

723.3 (Database Systems); 722.3 (Data Communication, Equipment & Techniques); 722.2 (Computer Peripheral Equipment); 922.2 (Mathematical Statistics); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems)

723 (Computer Software); 722 (Computer Hardware); 922 (Statistical Methods)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

24/5/11 (Item 7 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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04460515 E.I. No: EIP96083261639

Title: Objective-driven monitoring for broadband networks

Author: Mazumdar, Subrata; Lazar, Aurel A.

Corporate Source: Bell Lab, Holmdel, NJ, USA

Source: IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering v 8 n 3 Jun 1996. p 391-402

Publication Year: 1996

CODEN: ITKEEH ISSN: 1041-4347

Language: English

Document Type: JA; (Journal Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T; (Theoretical)

Journal Announcement: 9610W1

Abstract: An approach to sensor configuration, installation, and activation for real-time monitoring of broadband networks for managing its performance is presented. An objective-driven measurement strategy for establishing the dynamic and statistical databases of the network is described. Objective driven monitoring allows the activation of sensors for data collection and abstraction based on a set of objectives. The objectives are derived from the quality of service requirements for real-time traffic control and operator submitted **queries**. The methodology of objective-driven **monitoring** for selective activation of sensors is implemented as a set of rules in the knowledge base of the monitor. (Author abstract) 23 Refs.

Descriptors: Knowledge based systems; Broadband networks; Sensor data fusion; **Database** systems; Real time systems; Data acquisition; Telecommunication traffic; Congestion control (communication); Telecommunication services

Identifiers: Objective driven monitoring; Sensor configuration; Real time monitoring; Objective driven measurement strategy; Real time traffic control

Classification Codes:

723.4.1 (Expert Systems)

723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 716.1 (Information & Communication Theory); 723.2 (Data Processing); 723.3 (Database Systems); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems)

723 (Computer Software); 716 (Radar, Radio & TV Electronic Equipment); 722 (Computer Hardware)

72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 71 (ELECTRONICS & COMMUNICATIONS)

24/5/12 (Item 8 from file: 8)
DIALOG(R) File 8: Ei Compendex(R)
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04238189 E.I. No: EIP95082834235

Title: Machine learning technique for monitoring database systems
Author: Mathkour, H.; Al-Salamah, A.
Corporate Source: King Saud Univ, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia
Conference Title: Proceedings of the IEEE Symposium on Computers and Communications
Conference Location: Alexandria, Egypt Conference Date: 19950627-19950629
Sponsor: IEEE
E.I. Conference No.: 43479
Source: IEEE Symposium on Computers and Communications - Proceedings 1995. IEEE, Los Alamitos, CA, USA. p 421-427
Publication Year: 1995
CODEN: 002113
Language: English
Document Type: CA; (Conference Article) Treatment: A; (Applications); T
; (Theoretical)
Journal Announcement: 9510W4

Abstract: A machine learning technique based **database** monitoring system is introduced. We report on a system which makes use of effective machine learning techniques to analyze user's queries and make appropriate, valuable suggestions to the **database** administrator (DBA) to fine tune the performance of the **database** at hand. The system uses several machine learning algorithms to **monitor** the **queries** and attempt to extract commonalties exhibited by the queries. The concepts learnt are passed to another module of the system which will perform the restructuring of the **database**. We also report on the design and development of a carefully selected **database** application and the set of queries formed for the system. (Author abstract) 16 Refs.

Descriptors: **Database** systems; Learning algorithms; Artificial intelligence; Expert systems; Performance; **Monitoring**; Tuning; **Query** languages; Statistics; Response time (computer systems)

Identifiers: Machine learning technique; **Database** administration; Concept learning; Transaction execution time; Transaction response time
Classification Codes:

723.3 (Database Systems); 723.4 (Artificial Intelligence); 922.2 (Mathematical Statistics); 722.4 (Digital Computers & Systems)
723 (Computer Software); 922 (Statistical Methods); 722 (Computer Hardware)
72 (COMPUTERS & DATA PROCESSING); 92 (ENGINEERING MATHEMATICS)

24/5/17 (Item 1 from file: 35)
DIALOG(R) File 35: Dissertation Abs Online
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01272578 ORDER NO: AAD13-48599

A DYNAMIC APPROACH TO QUERY OPTIMIZATION IN CENTRALIZED RELATIONAL DATABASES

Author: JUNGMAUN, JENS HEINER

Degree: M.S.

Year: 1992

Corporate Source/Institution: THE UNIVERSITY OF TEXAS AT ARLINGTON (2502)

Supervisor: BOB P. WEEMS

Source: VOLUME 31/01 of MASTERS ABSTRACTS.

PAGE 347. 124 PAGES

Descriptors: COMPUTER SCIENCE

Descriptor Codes: 0984

When a query is run against a typical centralized relational **database**, the **database**'s query optimizer either generates an "optimum" evaluation

plan for the query, or the **database** uses a previously compiled plan. However, both of these methods have significant problems. Query optimization, in most relational databases, is an exhaustive process which fails to make use of previous query optimizations. Compiled query evaluation plans, on the other hand, typically do not adjust well to **database** changes.

We propose a more dynamic approach to query optimization based on **Query** Rule Tables (QRTs). By **monitoring** the **query** optimizer, our QRTs "learn" the best evaluation plan for various queries. After an appropriate learning phase, we use the knowledge maintained in the QRTs to recommend evaluation plans for queries given to the **database**. Our strategy also adapts to **database** changes by periodically validating the rules in our QRTs.

24/5/18 (Item 1 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Information Science Abs.
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3200532

Interactive database query system and method for prohibiting the selection of semantically incorrect query parameters.

Author(s): Shwartz, S P
Patent Number(s): US 5584024
Publication Date: Dec 10, 1996
Language: English
Document Type: Patent
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 3200

A **database** query system includes a query assistant that permits the user to enter only queries that are both syntactically and semantically valid (and that can be processed by an SQL generator to produce semantically valid SQL). Through the use of dialog boxes, a user enters a query in an intermediate English-like language which is easily understood by the user. A **query** expert system **monitors** the **query** as it is being built, and using information about the structure of the **database**, it prevents the user from building semantically incorrect queries by disallowing choices in the dialog boxes which would create incorrect queries. An SQL generator is also provided which uses a set of transformations and pattern substitutions to convert the intermediate language into a syntactically and semantically correct SQL query.

Descriptors: Databases; Human computer interfaces; Interactive systems;
Query processing
Classification Codes and Description: 5.09 (System Interfacing); 5.11
(Searching and Retrieval)
Main Heading: Information Processing and Control

24/5/19 (Item 2 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R)File 202:Information Science Abs.
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3102347

Dealing with side effects of transactions in data base systems using a multi-set algebra.

Author(s): Griffin, T G; Libkin, L.
Patent Number(s): US 5535385
Publication Date: Jul 9, 1996
Language: English
Document Type: Patent
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 3100

Apparatus and methods for reducing the amount of computation required to determine the consequences of a side effect resulting from a transaction on a relation in a **data base** system. The apparatus and methods use equational reasoning based on a bag algebra representation of a class of transaction and the relation to produce a pre-expression which describes the side effect. The pre-expression is included in the **data base** system's data dictionary, and when a transaction of the class is received in the **data base** system, the pre-expression is used to determine the side effect. The pre-expression is formed with a strongly-minimal pair of delete and insert bags. The apparatus and methods may be used to maintain materialized views, to check for violation of constraints on the **data base**, and to activate triggers, **monitors**, and active **queries**.

Descriptors: Computing; **Database** management systems; Databases;
Mathematical methods
Classification Codes and Description: 6.02 (Bibliographic Search Services, Databases); 5.06 (Software and Programming)
Main Heading: Information Systems and Applications; Information Processing

24/5/21 (Item 4 from file: 202)
DIALOG(R) File 202:Information Science Abs.
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0901705

Information retrieval system cost-performance analysis via interactive graphics.

Book Title: In Waldron, Helen J., Ed.; Long, F. Raymond, Ed. Proceedings Of The American Society For Information Science. Volume 10. 36th Annual Meeting, Los Angeles, California, October 21-25, 1973. 1973. Greenwood Press, Westport, Connecticut. P. 49.2 Ref. See Isa
Author(s): Dominick, Wayne D; Mittman, Benjamin
Corporate Source: Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois.
Publication Date: 1973
Language: English
Document Type: Book Chapter
Record Type: Abstract
Journal Announcement: 0900

A comprehensive, interactive graphics plotting package was incorporated into a riqs (remote information query system) online processor. It was designed to facilitate interactive plot modification, manipulation, and analysis of numerical data retrieved from any riqs **data base**. Data for performance evaluation of the system was collected during experiments by novice users. Approximately 1000 on-line sessions involving over 5000 separate **queries** over many data bases were **monitored**. Insights into the behavior characteristics of the information system at the vogelback computing center at northwestern university were obtained.

Classification Codes and Description: 7.00 (General Aspects)
Main Heading: Libraries and Information Services

24/5/22 (Item 1 from file: 2)
DIALOG(R) File 2:INSPEC
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6604271 INSPEC Abstract Number: C2000-07-7250R-017

Title: Distributed hypertext resource discovery through examples

Author(s): Soumen Chakrabarti; Van den Berg, M.H.; Dom, B.E.
Author Affiliation: IIT, Bombay, India
Conference Title: Very Large Data Bases. Proceedings of the Twenty-Fifth International Conference on Very Large Data Bases p.375-86
Editor(s): Atkinson, M.; Orlowska, M.E.; Valduriez, P.; Zdonik, S.; Brodie, M.
Publisher: Morgan Kaufmann Publishers, Orlando, FL, USA
Publication Date: 1999 Country of Publication: USA xviii+761 pp.
Material Identity Number: XX-1999-02812
Conference Title: Proceedings of 25th International Conference on Very Large Databases
Conference Sponsor: Oracle; Sun Microsystems.; IBM; Microsoft SQLServer7.0; Scottish Widows

Conference Date: 7-10 Sept. 1999 Conference Location: Edinburgh, UK
Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)
Treatment: Practical (P); Theoretical (T); Experimental (X)
Abstract: We describe the architecture of a hypertext resource discovery system using a relational **database**. Such a system can answer questions that combine page contents, meta data, and hyperlink structure in powerful ways, such as "find the number of links from an environmental protection page to a page about oil and natural gas over the last year". A key problem in populating the **database** in such a system is to discover Web resources related to the topics involved in such queries. We argue that that a keyword-based "find similar" search based on a giant all-purpose crawler is neither necessary nor adequate for resource discovery. Instead we exploit the properties that pages tend to cite pages with related topics, and given

that a page u cites a page about a desired topic, it is very likely that u cites additional desirable pages. We exploit these properties by using a crawler controlled by two hypertext mining programs: (1) a classifier that evaluates the relevance of a region of the Web to the user's interest; (2) a distiller that evaluates a page as an access point for a large neighborhood of relevant pages. Our implementation uses IBM's universal **database**, not only for robust data storage, but also for integrating the computations of the classifier and distiller into the **database**. This results in significant increase in I/O efficiency: a factor of ten for the classifier and a factor of three for the distiller. In addition, ad-hoc SQL **queries** can be used to **monitor** the crawler, and dynamically change crawling strategies. We report on experiments to establish that our system is efficient, effective, and robust. (33 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: data mining; data structures; **database** theory; distributed databases; hypermedia; information resources; meta data; query formulation; query processing; relational databases; relevance feedback; search engines; SQL; very large databases

Identifiers: distributed hypertext; resource discovery through examples; relational **database**; page contents; meta data; hyperlink structure; Web resources; hypertext mining programs; classifier; distiller; Web page; relevant pages; IBM universal **database**; robust data storage; I/O efficiency; ad-hoc SQL queries; crawling strategies; very large databases

Class Codes: C7250R (Information retrieval techniques); C6130M (Multimedia); C6160Z (Other DBMS); C4250 (Database theory); C6160B (Distributed databases); C6160D (Relational databases); C7210N (Information networks); C6120 (File organisation); C7250N (Search engines)

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24/5/23 (Item 2 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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6308643 INSPEC Abstract Number: C1999-09-6160Z-009

Title: DynaMat: a dynamic view management system for data warehouses

Author(s): Kotidis, Y.; Roussopoulos, N.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Comput. Sci., Maryland Univ., MD, USA

Journal: SIGMOD Record Conference Title: SIGMOD Rec. (USA) vol.28, no.2 p.371-82

Publisher: ACM,

Publication Date: June 1999 Country of Publication: USA

CODEN: SRECD8 ISSN: 0163-5808

SICI: 0163-5808(199906)28:2L:371:DDVM;1-Q

Material Identity Number: A660-1999-002

U.S. Copyright Clearance Center Code: 0163-5808/99/\$05...\$5.00

Conference Title: 1999 ACM SIGMOD International Conference on Management of Data

Conference Date: 1-3 June 1999 Conference Location: Philadelphia, PA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA); Journal Paper (JP)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: Pre-computation and materialization of views with aggregate functions is a common technique in **Data Warehouses**. Due to the complex structure of the warehouse and the different profiles of the users who submit queries, there is need for tools that will automate the selection and management of the materialized data. In this paper we present DynaMat, a system that dynamically materializes information at multiple levels of granularity in order to match the demand (workload) but also takes into account the maintenance restrictions for the warehouse, such as down time to update the views and space availability. DynaMat unifies the view selection and the view maintenance problems under a single framework using a novel "goodness" measure for the materialized views. DynaMat constantly **monitors** incoming **queries** and materializes the best set of views subject to the space constraints. During updates, DynaMat reconciles the current materialized view selection and refreshes the most beneficial subset of it within a given maintenance window. We compare DynaMat against

a system that is given all queries in advance and the pre-computed optimal static view selection. The comparison is made based on a new metric, the Detailed Cost Savings Ratio introduced for quantifying the benefits of view materialization against incoming queries. These experiments show that DynaMat's dynamic view selection outperforms the optimal static view selection and thus, any sub-optimal static algorithm that has appeared in the literature. (30 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: **data warehouses** ; query processing

Identifiers: dynamic view management system; **data warehouses** ; DynaMat ; view materialization; maintenance restrictions; view selection; Detailed Cost Savings Ratio; optimal static view selection

Class Codes: C6160Z (Other DBMS)

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24/5/25 (Item 4 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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5828694 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9803-6160B-014

Title: In quest of the bottleneck-monitoring parallel database systems

Author(s): Manegold, S.; Waas, F.; Gudlat, D.

Author Affiliation: Inst. fur Inf., Humboldt-Univ., Berlin, Germany

Conference Title: Recent Advances in Parallel Virtual Machine and Message Passing Interface. 4th European PVM/MPI Users' Group Meeting. Proceedings p.277-84

Editor(s): Bubak, M.; Dongarra, J.; Wasniewski, J.

Publisher: Springer-Verlag, Berlin, Germany

Publication Date: 1997 Country of Publication: Germany xv+518 pp.

ISBN: 3 540 63697 8 Material Identity Number: XX97-02731

Conference Title: Recent Advances in Parallel Virtual Machine and Message Passing Interface. 4th European PVM/MPI Users Group Meeting. Proceedings

Conference Date: 3-5 Nov. 1997 Conference Location: Cracow, Poland

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: **Monitoring query** processing has proven to be an effective technique to detect bottlenecks in sequential **query** execution systems' components. **Monitoring** distributed execution in parallel systems, however, is a difficult task. The monitoring data of all nodes must be collected at the same time to value load-balancing and scheduling. Furthermore, we want to extract not only information about resource allocation of single processes but also allow for monitoring of single tuples and attribute value distribution. The monitoring system we present in this paper is a client-server architecture where each process of the parallel **database** system is a client of the monitoring server. This architecture enables the user to monitor even load-balancing or scheduling effects. The monitoring extensions, each client is attached with, provide inspection of the processes at a fine granularity. Furthermore user-defined interpretation of monitoring data on the client side enables emulation of special parallel hardware by low costly components. (6 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: client-server systems; distributed databases; processor scheduling; query processing; resource allocation; system monitoring

Identifiers: parallel **database** systems monitoring; query processing; distributed execution; load-balancing; scheduling; resource allocation; single tuples; attribute value distribution; client-server architecture; user-defined interpretation

Class Codes: C6160B (Distributed databases); C6150N (Distributed systems software); C6150G (Diagnostic, testing, debugging and evaluating systems)

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24/5/30 (Item 9 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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04067029 INSPEC Abstract Number: C9202-6160-026

Title: Tuning the reactivity of database monitors

Author(s): Risch, T.

Issued by: Hewlett-Packard Lab., Palo Alto, CA, USA

Publication Date: March 1990 Country of Publication: USA 22 pp.

Report Number: HPL-90-17

Language: English Document Type: Report (RP)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: **Database** monitors allow application programs to asynchronously **monitor** result changes of **database** access **queries** by associating tracking procedures with the queries. The report gives a formalization of the concept of **database** monitors. Then it defines the reactivity as a measure of how often a given tracking procedure will be invoked. Some tuning parameters are introduced that give the programmer a means to adjust the reactivity. The settings of these parameters adapt the behavior and the performance of **database** monitors to the needs of particular applications. High reactivity allows fine grain tracking but it also decreases the performance of the application, the **DBMS**, and the communication network. By lowering the reactivity, efficiency is gained at the expense of losing information. The use of tuning parameters is exemplified for two implemented prototype applications. (26 Refs)

Subfile: C

Descriptors: **database** management systems; **database** theory; information retrieval systems; transaction processing

Identifiers: application programs; **database** access queries; tracking procedures; **database** monitors; reactivity; tracking procedure; tuning parameters; programmer; fine grain tracking; **DBMS**; communication network; prototype applications

Class Codes: C6160 (Database management systems (DBMS)); C4250 (Database theory); C6130 (Data handling techniques); C7250L (Non-bibliographic systems)

24/5/31 (Item 10 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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04024060 INSPEC Abstract Number: B91078864, C91074811

Title: Objective-driven monitoring

Author(s): Mazumdar, S.; Lazar, A.A.

Author Affiliation: IBM, Thomas J. Watson Res. Center, Yorktown Height, NY, USA

Conference Title: Integrated Network Management, II. Proceedings of the IFIP TC6/WG6.6 Second International Symposium p.653-76

Editor(s): Krishnan, I.; Zimmer, W.

Publisher: North-Holland, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Publication Date: 1991 Country of Publication: Netherlands xix+857 pp.

ISBN: 0 444 89028 9

Conference Sponsor: IFIP; IEEE

Conference Date: 1-5 April 1991 Conference Location: Washington, DC, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Theoretical (T)

Abstract: An approach to sensor configuration, installation and activation for real-time monitoring for performance management is presented. An objective-driven measurement strategy for establishing the dynamic and statistical databases of the network is described. Objective driven monitoring allows the activation of sensors for data collection and abstraction based on a set of objectives. The objectives are derived from the quality of service requirements for real-time traffic control and operator submitted **queries**. The methodology of objective-driven **monitoring** for selective activation of sensors is implemented as a set of rules in the knowledge base of the monitor. (23 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: computerised monitoring; data recording; **database** management systems; knowledge based systems; real-time systems; telecommunication network management; telecommunication traffic recording; telecommunications computer control

Identifiers: sensor actuation; dynamic databases; service quality requirements; knowledge based monitoring; integrated networks; sensor configuration; real-time monitoring; performance management; measurement strategy; statistical databases; data collection; real-time traffic control ; operator submitted queries; objective-driven monitoring

Class Codes: B6210 (Telecommunication applications); C7410F (Communications); C7420 (Control engineering); C6160Z (Other DBMS); C6170 (Expert systems); C5620 (Computer networks and techniques)

24/5/32 (Item 11 from file: 2)

DIALOG(R)File 2:INSPEC

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03965835 INSPEC Abstract Number: B91058522, C91060899

Title: Knowledge-based monitoring of integrated networks

Author(s): Mazumdar, S.; Lazar, A.A.

Author Affiliation: Dept. of Electr. Eng., Columbia Univ., New York, NY, USA

Conference Title: Integrated Network Management, 1. Proceedings of the IFIP TC 6/WG 6.6 Symposium p.235-43

Editor(s): Meandzija, B.; Westcott, J.

Publisher: North-Holland, Amsterdam, Netherlands

Publication Date: 1989 Country of Publication: Netherlands xvii+666 pp.

ISBN: 0 444 87398 8

Conference Date: 16-17 May 1989 Conference Location: Boston, MA, USA

Language: English Document Type: Conference Paper (PA)

Treatment: Practical (P)

Abstract: A knowledge based traffic monitor for integrated networks is presented. An entity-relationship information model is described for representing the knowledge about the network as a distributed **database**. A computational model based on the IC* model of parallel computation supports an inference mechanism on the **database**. The integration of these two models provides a basis for **monitoring**, servicing user **queries** about the network status, performance assessment of traffic and a dynamic observer system for real-time resource management and control. (12 Refs)

Subfile: B C

Descriptors: knowledge based systems; telecommunication network management; telecommunication traffic recording; telecommunications computer control

Identifiers: telecommunication network control; knowledge based traffic monitor; integrated networks; entity-relationship information model; distributed **database**; computational model; IC* model; parallel computation; inference mechanism; network status; performance assessment; real-time resource management

Class Codes: B6210 (Telecommunication applications); C7410F (Communications); C6170 (Expert systems); C3370 (Communication techniques); C7420 (Control engineering)

24/5/35 (Item 1 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00489891 98PK03-014

Sylvain Faust tunes Oracle databases -- SQL-Optimizer/DBA puts SQL code requests in harmony, but feature support hits sour note

Scalzo, Bert

PC WEEK , March 2, 1998 , v15 n9 p67, 1 Page(s)

ISSN: 0740-1604

Company Name: Sylvain Faust

URL: <http://www.sfi-software.com>

Product Name: SQL-Optimizer/DBA 1.1

Languages: English

Document Type: Software Review

Grade (of Product Reviewed): C

Hardware/Software Compatibility: IBM PC Compatible; Microsoft Windows

95; Microsoft Windows NT; Oracle SQLNet

Geographic Location: United States

Presents a mixed review of SQL-Optimizer/DBA 1.1 (\$3,500 for 16 users), a **database** analysis program from Sylvain Faust Inc., of Hull, Quebec (800). Runs on IBM PC compatibles with Windows 95 or NT, and Oracle Corp.'s SQLNet for **database** connectivity. States that SQL-Optimizer/DBA is an Oracle SQL code monitoring tool that applies a forward chaining inference engine over its knowledge base of transform rules, that is, SQL coding patterns that scan and rewrite code to arrive at an alternative, and often superior, SQL coding solution. Reports that it consistently proposed effective code rewrites for an OLTP application, which performed from 180 to 500 percent faster than the original code. Complains, however, that this tool did little to optimize a data warehousing application. Assigns SQL-Optimizer DBA grades of A for capability, and C for usability, performance, interoperability, and manageability. Includes one screen display and a product summary.

Descriptors: **Database** ; Data Analysis; **Data Base** Management; Structured **Query** Language; **Monitor** ; Knowledge-based Expert Systems; Online Transaction Processing

Identifiers: SQL-Optimizer/DBA 1.1; Sylvain Faust

24/5/36 (Item 2 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00472140 97LA09-005

DB2 challenges Oracle, Microsoft -- Better management and user-defined datatypes mark new release from IBM aimed at both high and low ends

Stearns, Tom

LAN Times , September 1, 1997 , v14 n18 p34, 1 Page(s)

ISSN: 1040-5917

Company Name: IBM Corp.

Product Name: IBM DB2 Universal Server 5

Languages: English

Document Type: Software Review

Grade (of Product Reviewed): B

Hardware/Software Compatibility: IBM PC Compatible; Microsoft Windows 95; Microsoft Windows NT; Microsoft Windows; Macintosh; OS/2; MS-DOS

Geographic Location: United States

Presents a favorable review of IBM DB2 Universal Server version 5 beta (\$NA) from IBM Corp. of White Plains, NY (800). Reports that this release provides enhanced ease of use, flexibility, and manageability. Features a graphical Control Center, which is designed to manage all aspects of the **database** . Includes an interactive **query** tool, a **monitoring** and alerting feature, and user-defined datatypes. Supports DOS, Windows 3.x, Windows 95, Windows NT, OS/2, Macintosh, and several Unix forms. Notes its open architecture and its Web capabilities that support HTML and t **Database** Connectivity (JDBC) standard. However, complains that does not support user names over eight characters. Concludes t this is an impressive product with many important improvements and enhancements. Includes one product summary and one screen display. (kgh)

Descriptors: **Data Base** Management; Server; HTML; **Database** ; Web Tools; Java

Identifiers: IBM DB2 Universal Server 5; IBM Corp.

24/5/37 (Item 3 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00381856 95DM04-006

Tuning your Oracle7 database -- Getting the best performance from your Oracle7 environment is part art and part science

Baird, Willard

DBMS , April 1, 1995 , v8 n4 p80-88, 5 Page(s)

ISSN: 1041-5173

Company Name: Oracle

Product Name: Oracle7

Languages: English

Document Type: Feature Articles and News

Geographic Location: United States

Examines the use of Oracle7's performance-tuning features which include: a shared-pool architecture, a cost-based optimizer for SQL statements, a multithreaded server configuration, a utility for monitoring and performing **database** administrative tasks, and multiplexed online redo logs. Explains how each of these features are used and, in some cases, differ from techniques used in Oracle version 6. Includes statement and query examples, four figures, and a table which lists Oracle7's monitor facilities. (CH)

Descriptors: **Database** ; Structured **Query** Language; **Data Base** Management; **Monitor** ; Administration

Identifiers: Oracle7; Oracle

24/5/38 (Item 4 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00327549 93SE10-003

Global electronic information? Hah!

de Stricter, Ulla

Searcher: The Magazine for Database Professionals , October 1, 1993 , v1 n5 p22-25, 3 Page(s)

Languages: English

Document Type: Feature Articles and News

Geographic Location: United States; Canada

CANADA AND BEYOND column discusses problems for the electronic information industry in developing countries. Says that information paradigms are different because it may take seven weeks to get a reference in a **database** and then the cost may be too high. Other impediments to online searching include the **monitoring** of **queries** by security forces and old and unreliable phone lines. Explains that in some cases CD-ROM databases make a reasonable alternative to online searching. Suggests a program to ship our superseded CD-ROM discs abroad which would require cooperation among CD-ROM publishers, industry associations, national library associations, and government agencies. (jwb)

Descriptors: International Microcomputing; Online Information; Information Retrieval; CD-ROM

24/5/39 (Item 5 from file: 233)

DIALOG(R)File 233:Internet & Personal Comp. Abs.

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00315213 93PK06-150

IS software monitors database query access

Moser, Karen D

PC WEEK , June 7, 1993 , v10 n22 p65, 70, 2 Page(s)

ISSN: 0740-1604

Company Name: ClearAccess

Product Name: ClearAccess; ClearManager; ClearReports

Languages: English

Document Type: Product Announcement

Hardware/Software Compatibility: Microsoft Windows

Geographic Location: United States

Announces the release of ClearManager 1.0 (\$4500), an IS monitoring program by ClearAccess Corp. of Fairfield, IA (515). Says the package will enable several users to use data at the same time without slowing down the performance of the system. Also eliminates incorrect queries executed by users that cause a system to fail, and permits control of user access and query execution during peak hours. Also discussed is the imminent release of ClearReports 1.0 (\$460), a graphical report writer and charting tool for use with the company's ClearAccess query tool (\$360 for single user). Says the program, available in August for Windows, gives users drag-and-drop ability in creating reports. Includes one screen display. (cnr)

Descriptors: **Data Base** Management; Multiuser Systems; Window

Software; Report Generator
Identifiers: ClearAccess; ClearManager; ClearReports; ClearAccess

24/5/40 (Item 1 from file: 6)

DIALOG(R)File 6:NTIS

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2063769 NTIS Accession Number: PB98-139611/XAB

Spatial Query Tool for Long Term Resource Monitoring Program
Component Data: A User's Guide

Olsen, D. A.

Geological Survey, Onalaska, WI. Environmental Management Technical Center.

Corp. Source Codes: 112960001

Report No.: LTRMP-98-P003

Mar 98 30p

Languages: English

Journal Announcement: GRAI9813

CD-ROM available from source upon request, 783-7550, ext. 68. See also PB97-208847 and PB981-139611.

Product reproduced from digital image. Order this product from NTIS by: phone at 1-800-553-NTIS (U.S. customers); (703)605-6000 (other countries); fax at (703)321-8547; and email at orders ntis.fedworld.gov. NTIS is located at 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, VA, 22161, USA.

NTIS Prices: PC A03/MF A01

Country of Publication: United States

Using the personal computer-based geographic information systems software ArcView, a graphical application has been developed to spatially **query** the Long Term Resource **Monitoring** Program (LTRMP) component **database** and to display the selected data in conjunction with other spatial data for viewing, plotting, and analysis.

Descriptors: Spatial data; *Geographic information systems; * **Data base** management systems; *Data retrieval; *Information retrieval; *Searching; Upper Mississippi River; Illinois River; Fisheries; Water quality data; Invertebrates; Biological communities; Search profiles; Sampling; Data management; Data processing; Graphical user interface; User guides

Identifiers: Long Term Resource Monitoring Program; NTISDIEMTC; NTISDODA

Section Headings: 57H (Medicine and Biology--Ecology); 48G (Natural Resources and Earth Sciences--Hydrology and Limnology); 98F (Agriculture and Food--Fisheries and Aquaculture)

24/5/46 (Item 5 from file: 144)

DIALOG(R)File 144:Pascal

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08008773 PASCAL No.: 88-0008773

Reorganization in a simple database system

WILLIAMS M H; PATTISON I M; NEVES J C

Heriot-Watt univ., computer sci. dep., Edinburgh EH1 2HJ, United Kingdom

Journal: Software, practice and experience, 1986, 16 (8) 719-729

ISSN: 0038-0644 CODEN: SPEXBL Availability: CNRS-14985

No. of Refs.: 19 ref.

Document Type: P (Serial) ; A (Analytic)

Country of Publication: United Kingdom

Language: ENGLISH

English Descriptors: **Database** ; PROLOG; **Query** language; Updating;
Monitor (program); Language **Query** -by-Example(QBE)

French Descriptors: Base donnee; PROLOG; Langage interrogation; Mise a jour
; Programme moniteur; Langage requete par exemple; Reorganisation

File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM) 1983-2002/Jan 21
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(c) 2002 The HW Wilson Co.

File 553:Wilson Bus. Abs. FullText 1982-2001/Nov
(c) 2001 The HW Wilson Co

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(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 635:Business Dateline(R) 1985-2002/Jan 19
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning

File 9:Business & Industry(R) Jul/1994-2002/Jan 18
(c) 2002 Resp. DB Svcs.

File 810:Business Wire 1986-1999/Feb 28
(c) 1999 Business Wire

File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext 1988-2002/Jan W2
(c) 2002 CMP Media, LLC

File 674:Computer News Fulltext 1989-2002/Jan W2
(c) 2002 IDG Communications

File 696:DIALOG Telecom. Newsletters 1995-2002/Jan 21
(c) 2002 The Dialog Corp.

File 369:New Scientist 1994-2002/Jan W1
(c) 2002 Reed Business Information Ltd.

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(c) 1999 PR Newswire Association Inc

File 613:PR Newswire 1999-2002/Jan 22
(c) 2002 PR Newswire Association Inc

File 634:San Jose Mercury Jun 1985-2002/Jan 21
(c) 2002 San Jose Mercury News

File 370:Science 1996-1999/Jul W3
(c) 1999 AAAS

Set	Items	Description
S1	8233648	QUERY OR QUERIES OR REQUEST? OR SEARCH?? OR JOB? ? OR TASK? ? OR TRANSACTION? ?
S2	541657	(MONITOR? OR NOTIC? OR WATCH? OR OBSERV? OR CHECK? OR DETE- RMIN? OR DETECT? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR ASSESS? OR TRACK???
S3	13395071	(OR TRACE? ? OR TRACING OR FOLLOW?) (5N)S1 (SAV??? OR STORING OR STORE? ? OR RECORD? OR MAINTAIN??? OR KEEP? OR RETAIN?)
S4	220174	QUERY OR QUERIES
S5	1848471	DATABASE OR DATA() (BASE OR WAREHOUSE? ?) OR DBMS OR RDBMS - OR REPOSITOR???
S6	220993	(PLAY? OR PLAYBACK OR REPLAY? OR RETRIEV? OR RECALL? OR CA- LL?())BACK OR RECOVER? OR RECLAIM? OR REVIEW? OR AUDIT?) (5N)S1
S7	353065	S3(5N)S1
S8	1140	S7(S)S6(S)S2
S9	192	S8(S)S5
S10	63	S9(S)S4

S11	36	RD (unique items)
S12	1202	MONITOR?(S1/S4)
S13	352	S12(S)S5
S14	65	S13 AND S6
S15	33	RD (unique items)

11/9/2 (Item 2 from a: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02364803 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58736674 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
What's my Vector, Victor?(encoded vector indexes) (Technology Information)
Bussert, John
MIDRANGE Systems, 12, 18, 44
Dec 13, 1999
ISSN: 1041-8237 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 946 LINE COUNT: 00070

TEXT:

IF YOU REMEMBER the movie "Airplane," you probably remember that line. When you fly an aircraft using instruments (IFR), vectors are a concept you have to understand. They get you from point A to point B without bumping into anything (a bad thing to do in an airplane). I'm not sure that's what IBM had in mind when they added support for vector indexes to the AS/400's database, but they can be important to how your data is retrieved.

OK, we all know that we've had great database support on the 400 for years, so why is IBM making all these changes over the last few releases? The answer is pretty simple: market pressure! Databases are getting more involved in our systems. Oracle, Microsoft and Informix to name a few, have all added new capabilities to drive their databases into more shops and data warehousing is one area that's really driving database development. We're constantly asking new questions about our data and it just takes a lot of time to go through all the data in new ways.

Encoded vector indexes (EVI) are one of the newer (with V4R3) ways of handling this issue. Microsoft released SQL Server 7.0 not too long ago and one of the aspects Microsoft touted was its support for data warehousing applications (DW). What they really provided was a way for vendors to create multidimensional views of their data for DW applications. EVIs are IBM's way of handling this problem. Does this mean that you need to build large DW's to take advantage of them? Not at all, EVIs can be used for any size database.

EVIs are a newly-patented technology developed by IBM and delivered first on the DB2/400 platform. The process seems complicated (and probably is in its implementation), but the idea is simple. Reduce the size and number of indexes without losing the pointers to the real data. If you haven't heard of it, don't feel bad. Most shops don't even know it exists. Unless a vendor has brought it to you, you'd never know about the benefits.

If you have lots of users who query your data extensively and your tables (files) are fairly large, EVI technology might be able to help. Basically, it creates a new type of index that the system uses when traversing your data in order to fulfill the query requirement.

Without getting too deep into index technology (binary radix indexes or EVI) let's see what they are and why we should care. First off, an index is just a smaller, more efficient way to point to the record we really want. With lots of data elements (fields) in our records, each time we need that record, we may need it from a different point of view. Indices point to the records and help order them for our queries and reports. As more and more records are added to the table, and more and more indices are added to the file, index maintenance becomes a burden to the system. It becomes more important to have ways to group data together, find it quickly, and order it in the way we need.

With EVI technology, the system stores the index in a more compact manner allowing the system to search through them quicker. From a practical standpoint, this can mean a five-fold improvement in query performance. Multiplied over the quantity of queries performed on your system, this can have a big overall performance impact and on users' response time.

These new indices actually look just like other logical files on your system. You can use DSPFD to display them and you can open them in programs. The interface to create them is a little different, however. You must use either SQL CREATE INDEX or the Client Access Operations Navigator functions to create them. Don't look for them in the DDS manual--as IBM adds new capabilities to the data management system, more and more will use the SQL interface and not the DDS one. DDS is too specific to the AS/400

(right or wrong) and SQL more conventional.

Do you need a **data warehouse** to gain benefits? If you just want to take advantage of the index speed, try looking at some of your **queries**. Examine the indices they build and try building an EVI over them in the sequence the user uses. Then run the report or **query** with the STRDBG command over the job and the **job** log will provide a detailed **review** of the access paths the system **analyzed** and used for the **query**. **Keep** in mind that if you use join fields (concatenated ones) and they are part of the key, the system will always build the index on the fly.

Another thing you can try is using the Operations Navigator's SQL performance analyzer to create an audit of jobs that are heavy users of indices. A whole new world will open up (for better or worse)! There's so much being added to the AS/400 it's almost impossible for most shops to keep up. This is one thing that's quick to try and relatively easy to see if it works and you really don't need to understand what it's doing to gain some benefits. Obviously, the more you do, the better you'll be at taking advantage of it.

John Bussert is president of Swift Technologies (Marengo, Ill.), a company specializing in AS/400 and Windows NT software.

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COMPANY NAMES: International Business Machines Corp.--Product development
GEOGRAPHIC CODES/NAMES: 1USA United States
DESCRIPTORS: Data warehousing software; DBMS; Technology development
EVENT CODES/NAMES: 331 Product development
PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 7372421 (DBMS); 7372425 (Data Warehousing Software)
NAICS CODES: 51121 Software Publishers
TRADE NAMES: DB2/400 (DBMS)--Design and construction
FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

11/9/21 (Item 3 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
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06444764 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13715866 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
Clear Access tool monitors queries. (Clear Access Corp. introduces ClearManager) (At Deadline) (Brief Article) (Product Announcement)

Mace, Scott

InfoWorld, v15, n18, p3(1)

May 3, 1993

DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement ISSN: 0199-6649 LANGUAGE:

ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 78 LINE COUNT: 00006

TEXT:

Managers can get help **monitoring** and controlling **queries** in their databases with a new tool from Clear Access Corp. ClearManager lets **database** administrators **review** histories of ClearAccess **query** tool use to improve performance, reliability, and security of client/server systems that use ClearAccess as a front end. ClearManager also features a Catalog Server to tell users about the contents of **database** servers, and a Script Server for sharing libraries of **stored** ClearAccess **queries**.

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COMPANY NAMES: ClearAccess Corp.--Product introduction
INDUSTRY CODES/NAMES: CMPT Computers and Office Automation
DESCRIPTORS: Data base management systems--Product introduction; Computer software industry--Product introduction; Performance analysis software--Product introduction
SIC CODES: 7372 Prepackaged software; 7371 Computer programming services
TRADE NAMES: ClearManager (DBMS)--Product introduction
FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

11/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02422749 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 63722176 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Internet Update. (News Briefs)
Bonisteel, Steven
Newsbytes, NWSB00209028
July 27, 2000
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 895 LINE COUNT: 00075

... to play your favorite CDs, you've probably been logging on to CDBB (the CD **Database**), even though you might not have known it. CDBB, whose databases contain information about the...

...is initiated by player software, music fans can also visit its site to search the **database** manually for the song titles on even the most obscure CD releases. The newly named Gracenote also **keeps track** of **queries** from music **players** and uses that data to calculate the most-played recordings on Internet- connected PCs. (Eminem...

11/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02364803 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58736674 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
What's my Vector, Victor? (encoded vector indexes) (Technology Information)
Bussert, John
MIDRANGE Systems, 12, 18, 44
Dec 13, 1999
ISSN: 1041-8237 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 946 LINE COUNT: 00070

... the AS/400 (right or wrong) and SQL is more conventional.
Do you need a **data warehouse** to gain benefits? If you just want to take advantage of the index speed, try looking at some of your **queries**. Examine the indices they build and try building an EVI over them in the sequence the user uses. Then run the report or **query** with the STRDBG command over the job and the **job** log will provide a detailed **review** of the access paths the system **analyzed** and used for the **query**. **Keep** in mind that if you use join fields (concatenated ones) and they are part of...

11/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01933162 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18266962 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
MULTIMEDIA DATABASES: OBJECT VENDORS STEAL A MARCH WHILE RELATIONALS SQUABBLE - 1.
Computergram International, n908, pCGN05080009
May 8, 1996
ISSN: 0268-716X LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 911 LINE COUNT: 00079

... It includes tags for extending HyperText Mark-up Language files, and reads these tags to **determine** how to **query** or update the **database**, then creates HyperText Mark-up Language to display the results. The Extended Object Management Suite supports extended data types. Goldman says users can "**store**, **query**, manipulate and re-use extended data types," and, supposedly, "eliminate the need for developers to build their own libraries of objects." The Image Object Manager includes a **query** -by-content engine developed by Virage Inc.

Kindergarten
It enables users to target an image...

11/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01903990 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18017740 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
HealthGate Web Site For Doctors, Health Consumers.
Newsbytes, pNEW02220022
Feb 22, 1996
LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 933 LINE COUNT: 00083

... Although a command language is available for "experienced searchers," users can also utilize "natural language **queries**" at the "request" stage, the CEO **maintained**.

Following **query analysis** by the system, a natural language **query** is then broken into "conceptual clusters" by parsing the **query** and linking it to the online **database**.

A non-medical professional, for example, might enter the phrase, "Tell me about cat scans..."

11/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01842022 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17466753 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
What is a data warehouse?(includes related article on ten steps for a successful data warehouse)
Brown, A.J.
UNIX Review, v13, n9, p39(4)
August, 1995
ISSN: 0742-3136 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2242 LINE COUNT: 00186

... key things to remember when evaluating RDBMS technology for a data warehouse include:

- * 90% of **queries** should be returned in less than 10 seconds. *

Queries with 5, 6, or even 15 table joins should not be any slower than 2 table joins. * Greater numbers of users using the **data warehouse** should not significantly affect the response time of any single user. * Performance delays should not inhibit the creative process nor discourage the end user from posing more complex **queries**.

Analytic Processing

Business **analysts** using a data warehouse commonly will perform some type of analytical work with the results from **queries**. However, SQL was created to **retrieve** individual records and groups of **records** to a **requesting** application. It was not invented for analyzing large amounts of data, and the language is therefore less than adequate for most **data - warehouse** applications.

One approach to overcome this deficiency is to use SQL only to retrieve large...

11/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01623575 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14468936 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Using PowerBuilder and SQL Server store procedures. (Client/Server Advisor: PowerBuilder techniques) (Column) (Tutorial)
Prince, Rod
Data Based Advisor, v11, n10, p91(5)
Oct, 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Tutorial ISSN: 0740-5200 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 3513 LINE COUNT: 00284

... the WHERE clause of your query.

Even if you're not experienced in writing SQL **queries**, keep the following facts in mind while remembering that your goal in optimizing **queries** is to use indexes. A **query** that **retrieves** most or all of the rows in a table (SELECT * from employees) won't use an index. A **query** that accesses a small table won't normally use an index. This is a common ...

...than 4K of data (two SQL Server data pages) usually falls into this category. Also, **queries** that return large numbers of rows may use indexes but may be slow. If your **query** returns 10,000 rows, no **database** optimization will force those rows through your network cabling any faster. **Queries** with such large result sets should be avoided in Windows applications, or at least managed...

11/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01591204 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13700543 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Plugging into contractors' data. (Contractor Integrated Technical Information Services (CITIS) to link Department of Defense with contractors)
Adler, Leonard S.
Computer-Aided Engineering, v12, n2, p70(2)
Feb, 1993
ISSN: 0733-3536 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1287 LINE COUNT: 00109

... Functions, involving specific data and data analysis, include archive, author, combine, download, edit, forward, package, **query**, **recall**, and sort. They also provide for DoD on-line review, comment, acceptance, and approval of the data. Object-oriented and relational **database** management systems will handle the massive **task** of **keeping track** of data and data relationships.
How It Works
While MIL-STD-497 (CITIS) indicates a...

11/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01515303 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 12137972 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Looking through the glass. (Rochester Software Connection's ShowCase Vista search software) (Software Review) (From the Lab) (Evaluation)
Simpson, Charlie
MIDRANGE Systems, v5, n9, p39(2)
May 12, 1992
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 1041-8237 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 1634 LINE COUNT: 00122

... you create new, open existing, close, save, print and delete files, usually queries.
Use the **query** menu to select and form the criteria of your **query**. **Query** functions let you select files from the AS/400 or tables and views from the...

...join files with conditions like greater or less than and equal. You select fields and **records** accessed by the **query** as well as **determine** the order the data is presented. According to the records in your **database**, you can order by date, costs, or ID numbers in either ascending or descending order...
...record summary function allows you to group rows of information in the returned data. Iconized **queries** speed the **retrieval** process for

repetitive **queries** .

The run menu contains options to immediately run or schedule to run ShowCase Vista queries...

11/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01244523 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 06646435 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Symantec's new version of Q&A makes a good thing even better. (Software Review) (First Looks) (evaluation)
Smilgiewicz, Gene
PC Magazine, v7, n10, p43(1)
May 31, 1988
DOCUMENT TYPE: evaluation ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH
RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 794 LINE COUNT: 00060

... implementations of artificial intelligence technology for PCs) can then be called upon for ad hoc **queries** and reports. After it scans a **database** , the Intelligent Assistant can process **queries** such as "Show me unpaid invoices over 30 days old." While the novelty of using "English" soon wears off, the ability to limit the scope of **retrieved records** with **follow-up queries** (such as: "Only those from NY") is genuinely useful.

Q&A's Write module holds...

11/3,K/10 (Item 10 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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01122419 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 00631172
Developing a Database Management System for Decision Support.
Cunningham, L.; Heinrich, L.; Hoit, J.
Computers in Healthcare, v6, n8, p34-36
Aug., 1985
ISSN: 0745-1075 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: ABSTRACT

ABSTRACT: There are two types of **data base** management systems (**DBMS**), those that serve **transaction** applications and those that perform **analysis** and **queries** . The University Community Hospital, Tampa, Florida, found that no single **DBMS** could handle both transaction applications and decision support queries efficiently. In order to evaluate the...

...DSS) for the hospital information system being used at University Hospital, a committee of DSS- **DBMS** end users was formed to formulate a guideline for each stage of development, to determine...

...available, to find which products fit within the hospital's budget, and to implement the **DBMS** product and DSS software purchased. The responsibilities undertaken by the committee were also to identify...
...would be using the DSS and to define which types of data needed to be **stored** and which types of **queries** , **retrievals** and **analyses** were needed. A **DBMS** would be selected using the criteria established by the committee. A DSS- **DBMS** project such as the one described can provide management with valuable tools in planning for...

11/3,K/11 (Item 1 from file: 47)
DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
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04361664 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16646463 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
MIM-CD, Mendelian inheritance in man, version 3.1. (Software Review) (Evaluation)
Pratt, Gregory F.

JAMA, The Journal of the American Medical Association, v000 273, n9,
p755(2)

March 1, 1995

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation

ISSN: 0098-7484

LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 1006 LINE COUNT: 00082

... Knowledge Finder uses a proprietary algorithm to select and weight significant words in the search **query** and matches this matrix against similarly constructed matrices for each **database** record. Questions such as "What genetic defects are associated with alphasitotrypsin?" can be entered and **searched**. The most relevant **records** (as **determined** by the algorithm) will be placed at the beginning of the **retrieval**. Up to ten **search** statements are **retained** in the "Search History" box, and histories can be saved for use in future sessions.

Records are initially...

11/3,K/12 (Item 2 from file: 47)
DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

03233068 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07533533 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Can easy searching be good searching? A model for easy searching.

Wagers, Robert

Online, v13, n3, p78(8)

May, 1989

ISSN: 0146-5422

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 3395 LINE COUNT: 00276

... 6. Print the final results in a format with all required fields. 1. Select a **database**. As all searchers know, this is a troublesome part of searching, but end-users are...

...to modify this search effectively. 4. Display results in a trial format for evaluation. Most **database** systems offer a format which provides some evaluative information (titles, lead paragraphs, index terms). Users...

...the main concepts of this model. In this example, the user has entered an initial **search** composed of two concepts which **retrieved** 57 references. Upon viewing some of the results in a format with titles and index...

...SEARCH" MODEL To run the first test of this model, I selected a variety of **queries** with different problems in search strategy development. My associate and I used the Easy **Search** model for each **search**, and **recorded** the results noting raw numbers of records retrieved and precision ratios. We then compared these...used as a recall figure to gain a measurement of the degree to which our **searches** compared. Obviously this **analysis** depends upon an acceptable definition of "adequate searching." Saracevic and Kantor found what all intermediary...

...I have the results with discussions on their implications. One or two searchers searched fifteen **queries** from the Saracevic study. For each case, three outputs were identified: initial search, modified search...

...used a larger variety of search terms and system features. The references from the expert **searches** provided an additional **check** on the quality of the results from the modified searches. Only one **database** was employed for each search. For each modified search result (ideally performed by an end...

11/3,K/13 (Item 3 from file: 47)
DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
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02434529 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 02822856 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Fifth generation foundations.

Harris, Larry R.
Datamation, v29, p148(5)
July, 1983
CODEN: DTMNA LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 3673 LINE COUNT: 00282

... interrelationships among the facts can change as the knowledge base is being used.

Knowledge base **query** . This is the analog of **database query** . In its simplest format, a **database query** specifies selection criteria and a list of attributes to be displayed. The **database query** processor **retrieves** all **records** that satisfy the selection criteria and prints the **requested** attributes of these **records** . A knowledge base **query** in its simplest form specifies a selection predicate. The knowledge base **query** processor **determines** all the atoms for which the selection predicate is true. A simple example will clarify this analogy. Suppose we wanted to list all the women. A **database query** might be: PRINT NAME FROM PEOPLE-FILE WHERE SEX = 'F'

The corresponding knowledge base query...

11/3,K/14 (Item 1 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01690914 Supplier Number: 50236488 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Organizations Score Big With Asset Baseline 1.0(TM) Tangram's New, One-Time Inventory Tool For The Enterprise
PR Newswire, p811CHTU006
August 11, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Article
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1177

... servers, bridges, routers and attached devices, then stores that data in a central, open Oracle **repository** . Because Asset Insight provides access to information the **repository stores** , users can run reports, **queries** , **audits** and **analyses** to **track** , **monitor** and manage the speed and direction of changes that occur to their Information Technology (IT...

11/3,K/15 (Item 2 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01682097 Supplier Number: 50199467 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Informix and ESRI Announce Availability of Spatial DataBlade Module for Informix Dynamic Server.
Business Wire, p07270263
July 27, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Article
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 824

... performance and extensibility of Universal Data Option, SDE for Informix gives users the ability to **store** , **query** , **analyze** , and **retrieve** large amounts of spatial information easily and quickly with spatial and attribute **query** functions that access data natively using SQL.

According to ESRI's SDE Product Manager, John...

11/3,K/16 (Item 3 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01363306 Supplier Number: 46260182 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
DOCUMENTUM AND PC DOCS DEMONSTRATE ODMA CROSS-REPOSITORY INTEROPERABILITY
PR Newswire, p0329SFF017
March 29, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1101

... manner so that these services appear to the user like extensions of the applications.

The **query** extension is a direct response to customers' requests for searching across multiple, mixed document repositories...

...to the base ODMA specification, designed to strengthen interoperability between desktop applications and DMSs. The **query** extension provides the following functionality:

* **Query** . Based on the attributes described in the specification, users can **query** and **retrieve** information residing in DMS **repositories** from a single application **query** window. The system **retrieves** all documents meeting the specified **search** criteria, regardless of their location in the enterprise or the type of **repository** in which they are **stored** . The **query** results are then presented back to the user through a single interface. The user is...

11/3,K/17 (Item 1 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03020861 Supplier Number: 46166592 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
HealthGate Web Site For Doctors, Health Consumers 02/22/96
Newsbytes, pN/A
Feb 22, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; General Trade
Word Count: 878

... Although a command language is available for "experienced searchers," users can also utilize "natural language **queries** " at the "request " stage, the CEO **maintained** .

Following **query analysis** by the system, a natural language **query** is then broken into "conceptual clusters" by parsing the **query** and linking it to the online **database** .

A non-medical professional, for example, might enter the phrase, "Tell me about cat scans..."

11/3,K/18 (Item 1 from file: 160)
DIALOG(R)File 160:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 1999 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02083130
New SCOPE Command and Offline Print Enhancements Announced For WESTLAW (R)
News Release November 16, 1988 p. 1

...With the addition of SCOPE, the WESTLAW Directory has been shortened and simplified to present **database** names and identifiers in a concise manner. Detailed **database** information, including coverage, star paging availability, search tips, and related databases, is now much easier...

... need to go back and page through the Directory to display such information, enabling a **search** result to be **retained** while **retrieving** information about a **database** . The SCOPE command is available from nearly anywhere in WESTLAW and includes a description of the **database** and documents in that **database** , the date coverage of a particular **database** begins and what is included, information on related databases, the price classification (e.g., "Current Awareness") of the **database** , tips on

search techniques and special features within a **database** and a list of **database** fields that divide documents and allow users to narrow a **search**. Entering scope or sc followed by a **database** identifier retrieves information about the **database** with that identifier. Users can also retrieve scope information from a currently accessed **database** by entering the command from the **database query** screen or anywhere within the search result.

...

11/3,K/19 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

10484463 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 21167725 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The World of Chemistry on a Spreadsheet. (Crossfire for Excel) (Software Review) (Information Service Review) (Evaluation)
Cheeseman, Elaine N.
Database, v21, n5, p51(1)
Oct-Nov, 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0162-4105 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 3065 LINE COUNT: 00248

TEXT:

...Microsoft Excel that allows you to access, tabulate, and manipulate information from the Beilstein CrossFire **database**. The new interface complements the CrossFire Commander interface that has been used, for years to access and display this information. The CrossFire **database** includes more than ten million organic compounds plus related information, such as physical properties, more...

...reaction information. In this article, the term CrossFire will be used to denote the combined **database**, CrossFireplusReactions.) OVERVIEW OF THE CROSSFIRE FOR EXCEL INTERFACE CrossFire for Excel makes it possible to do many of the same functions as the Commander interface-submitting a **query**; searching the compound, reaction, and citation information; and viewing the retrieved information-but it also...

...of a CrossFire pull-down menu and icons relating to many of these functions. The **query** spreadsheet has an Operator (AND, OR, NOT, & PROXIMITY), a Field Name or Hitset, and a Value column that are used to construct **queries**. The hitset spreadsheet allows you to customize the fields to view. **Queries** can contain multiple components that can be combined using Boolean operators and parentheses. Multiple **query** and hitset spreadsheets are available. **Query** spreadsheets (both structural and fact **queries**) and hitset spreadsheets can be **saved** as Excel files which can later be modified if desired. From the **query** spreadsheet, a structure editor can be accessed. The two possible structure editors are the Beilstein...

...search engine recognizes. The ISIS/Draw editor has a different advantage in that the same **query** could be used to search ISIS/Base databases, and can contain previously saved structures that...

...owner of MDL information Systems, which created of the ISIS products, has acquired Beilstein. Structure **queries** can be either exact compound, substructure (compound), or reaction **queries**. After the structural **query** has been constructed in the Structure Editor, it can be transferred back to the **query** spreadsheet, optionally combined with other **query** components, and then searched. **Queries** can be solely structural (compound or reaction), fact, hitset number (e.g., Q01), or any...

...to access and use results locally without connecting to the Beilstein server, giving you the following features: * Both **query** and hitset spreadsheet can be **saved** locally * Results can be further manipulated locally * Results can be shared with colleagues using standard methods locally * Structure searches can be further restricted using a more

specific structure **query** locally. Use of Excel Features. A key advantage of CrossFire for Excel is the ability...

...Excel can be linked to information retrieved from other data sources using Excel's Open **Database** Connection (ODBC) feature. This includes any information that is available in a comma delimited or...to be connected to the server, as is necessary when using the Commander interface. Both **queries** and results can be further manipulated locally using Excel features. CrossFire for Excel facilitates the...

...and reaction searches can be further limited by searching locally on a more specific structure **query** -also known as subset searching or "in-sheet searching," to use Beilstein's terminology. For...

...without a connection to the CrossFire server), the Structure Editor is opened, a revised structure **query** is created, and the hitset spreadsheet is updated. This places the revised structure **query** in a box on the hitset spreadsheet so it is ready to be searched over the structures within the hitset spreadsheet. After you run the **search**, the number of hits **retrieved** in the sub set and overall number of hits over which it was searched is...

...are available in CrossFire for Excel (which requires further training).
SOLVENT SEARCH: AN EXAMPLE OF **QUERY** FORMATION, SORTING, AND REPORTING
This example illustrates how CrossFire for Excel can be searched and...

...and melting points, CrossFire for Excel is the perfect tool to approach this problem. This **query** will contain both a fact and structure component. After entering CrossFire for Excel, the chemist...

...Structure Editor since he wants to use its predefined generic groups. He draws the structure **query** and transfers it to CrossFire for Excel. He adds the field codes for melting point, boiling point, and boiling point pressure plus the required values in the proper format. The **query**, which includes the structure **query** as a component, can be **saved** locally and can be edited later if desired. He clicks on the Start Remote Search...

...Note that not all fields will contain information for each compound or reaction in the **database**. The chemist wants to see the structure (which is on the hitset spreadsheet by default...as a solvent in related reactions in CrossFire. In this example, the chemist created a **query** that included a substructure search plus additional physical property requirements; **searched** and **retrieved** relevant information; sorted; manipulated the information; and inserted it into a report created in an...

...from CrossFire can be retrieved and handled in this way. SOLUBILITY SEARCH: AN EXAMPLE OF **QUERY** FORMATION, SORTING, REORGANIZING, AND CHARTING Information can also be charted using Excel features. The (still ...

...derivatives in water, methanol, and ethanol at a temperature between 20-30(degrees)C. The **query** is formulated within the spreadsheet and **searched**. Two hits (compounds) are **retrieved** that meet the structural requirement plus have solubility information for the three specified solvents. The...

...for the three solvents in question, and not solubility information for other solvents in the **database** for these compounds. Multiple values can be loaded, which are values that were reported in...

...to form cyclohexylamine, and to have the retrieved information presented in a compact table. This **query** is created using the Structure Editor with the option of Exclude Isotopes selected. The three...

...7.0a. (3) Numbers of hits given in the examples were based on the BS9703pr **database**. This is the CrossFire **database** as it existed after the third (out of four) update for 1997 was added. Product...

11/3,K/20 (Item 2 from File: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08598868 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18162294 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Internet ready reference resources.
Notess, Greg R.
Database, v19, n2, p88(4)
April-May, 1996
ISSN: 0162-4105 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2446 LINE COUNT: 00198

... coverage of Canada and Europe is "coming soon."
Like so many other Internet resources, this **database** uses a form for **query** input (Figure 2). It can be searched by company name, yellow page category, and phone...

...Truncation is automatic in most fields, which can lead to some unusual results. For large **retrieval** sets, the **search** can be narrowed further by adding city, state, ZIP Code, or area code. All of these options, coupled with the size of the **database**, make this a valuable resource for a number of different **searches**. New business start-ups can **check** to see if there are any similarly named businesses in a specific state. Researchers can compare communities based on the number of listings under specific categories. Travelers can **search** for specialty **stores** before they arrive at their destinations.

As with the printed yellow pages, finding the appropriate...

11/3,K/21 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06444764 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13715866 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Clear Access tool monitors queries. (Clear Access Corp. introduces ClearManager) (At Deadline) (Brief Article) (Product Announcement)
Mace, Scott
InfoWorld, v15, n18, p3(1)
May 3, 1993
DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement ISSN: 0199-6649 LANGUAGE:
ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 78 LINE COUNT: 00006

TEXT:

Managers can get help **monitoring** and controlling **queries** in their databases with a new tool from Clear Access Corp. ClearManager lets **database** administrators **review** histories of ClearAccess **query** tool use to improve performance, reliability, and security of client/server systems that use ClearAccess...

...front end. ClearManager also features a Catalog Server to tell users about the contents of **database** servers, and a Script Server for sharing libraries of **stored** ClearAccess **queries**.

11/3,K/22 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04589387 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 09034265 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Database software for the 1990s.
Beiser, Karl
Database, v13, n3, p15(6)
June, 1990
ISSN: 0162-4105 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 5239 LINE COUNT: 00421

... NEW FEATURES

* "Artificial intelligence," whatever that term means, will be mentioned frequently in conjunction with **dbms** software. The most obvious applications are: optimization of applications written in a **database** programming language; optimization of **query** construction and execution; execution of fuzzy **searches** that **retrieve records** having information "something like" the information a user has said he is seeking; a **dbms** assistant function that **watches** the user's **search** efforts and suggests alternatives. * Apple's Hypercard, a product that allows Macintosh users to quickly construct user interfaces to files of textual information, will become the model for extensions to **dbms** programming facilities. Just as one can now write dBASE programs to completely customize processing of... ..and the literal text. * Client-server designs will proliferate. Within well-financed local area networks, **database** servers -- machines dedicated to serving **database queries** from users on the network -- will be all the rage. It may take a few...

...to divide functions into mix-and-match frontend and backend components. Acceptance of a standard **database** engine could preserve portability while allowing a wide choice of user interfaces. This approach will...

11/3,K/23 (Item 1 from file: 624)

DIALOG(R)File 624:McGraw-Hill Publications
(c) 2002 McGraw-Hill Co. Inc. All rts. reserv.

00771865

GDS SOLUTIONS

Electrical World June 1996; Pg 69; Vol. 210, No. 6

Journal Code: EW ISSN: 0013-4457

Section Heading: AM/FM INTERNATIONAL'S CONFERENCE XIX: EQUIPMENT/SERVICES
ROUNDUP

Word Count: 235 *Full text available in Formats 5, 7 and 9*

TEXT:

... of electric, gas, and telecommunications utilities. Supporting a full range of applications based on spatial **database** technology--from CAD to 3D modeling to GIS and real-time monitoring and control--graphic...

... an AM/FM or GIS environment, GDS software links the processing efficiency of a relational **data base** with the visual capabilities of a powerful graphic **database** engine. The software provides the ability to capture, **store**, **maintain**, selectively retrieve, display, **query**, **analyze**, output, and manage spatial and related attribute data. Designed as a business-driven productivity improvement...

11/3,K/24 (Item 1 from file: 88)

DIALOG(R)File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05683200 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 70870220

Information Retrieval on the Web.

KOBAYASHI, MEI; TAKEDA, KOICHI

ACM Computing Surveys, 32, 2, 144

June, 2000

ISSN: 0360-0300 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

WORD COUNT: 19164 LINE COUNT: 01605

... a manner that facilitates fast and accurate retrieval using a well-defined format for input **queries**. In Web-based **retrieval**, **determining** which pages are valuable enough to index, weight, or cluster and carrying out the **tasks** efficiently, while **maintaining** a reasonable degree of accuracy considering the ephemeral nature of the Web, is an enormous challenge. Further complicating the problem is the set of appropriate input **queries**; the best format for inputting, the **queries** is not fixed or known. In this section we examine indexing, clustering, and ranking algorithms...

11/3,K/25 (Item 2 from file: 88)
DIALOG(R)File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05080424 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 54432460
Inverted Files Versus Signature Files for Text Indexing.
ZOBEL, JUSTIN; MOFFAT, ALISTAIR; RAMAMOHANARAO, KOTAGIRI
ACM Transactions on Database Systems, 23, 4, 453(1)
Dec, 1998
ISSN: 0362-5915 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 19276 LINE COUNT: 01521

... but not, to our knowledge, developed or implemented. One suggested solution is to partition the **database** into subdatabases of records of roughly similar length, each subdatabase having its own index (Kent...

...index must be processed separately, multiplying the number of slices to be fetched and making **query** processing time unacceptably high. Another proposed solution is to have very wide signatures but apply...

...the immediate disadvantage that the entire index must be retrieved and decompressed to answer a **query**. A third possible solution is to break the longer records into shorter fragments, but this...

...but also it has no beneficial effect when only one slice is fetched for each **query** term.

The problem of long **records** is less acute for blocked signature files, since each record is blocked in several different...

...record. If this record is retrieved, the cost of fetching and checking it completely dominates **query** processing time. Unfortunately its length implies that it is the record most likely to be...

11/3,K/26 (Item 3 from file: 88)
DIALOG(R)File 88:Gale Group Business A.R.T.S.
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04342148 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19656911
An efficient multiversion access structure.
Varman, Peter J.; Verma, Rakesh M.
IEEE Transactions on Knowledge and Data Engineering, v9, n3, p391(19)
May-June, 1997
ISSN: 1041-4347 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Abstract

AUTHOR ABSTRACT: An efficient multiversion access structure for a transaction-time **database** is presented. Our method requires optimal storage and **query** times for several important **queries** and logarithmic update times. Three version operations - inserts, updates, and deletes - are allowed on the current **database**, while **queries** are allowed on any version, present or past. The following **query** operations are performed in optimal **query** time: key range search, key history search, and time range view. The key-range **query** retrieves all **records** having keys in a specified key range at a specified time; the key history **query** retrieves all **records** with a given key in a specified time range; and the time range view **query** retrieves all **records** that were current during a specified time interval. Special cases of these **queries** include the key search **query**, which retrieves a particular version of a **record**, and the snapshot **query** which reconstructs the **database** at some past time. To the best of our knowledge no previous multiversion access structure simultaneously supports all these **query** and version operations within these time and space bounds. The bounds on **query** operations are worst case per operation, while those for storage space and version operations are...

...amortized over a sequence of version operations. Simulation results show that good storage utilization and **query** performance is obtained. Index

Terms - Transaction-time **database** , multidimensional data, access methods, data structures, indexing, I/O complexity.

11/3,K/27 (Item 1 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00605790 92-20893
Transactions Prevent Multiuser Chaos
Glass, Brett
InfoWorld v14n12 PP: S65-S66 Mar 23, 1992
ISSN: 0199-6649 JRNL CODE: IFW
WORD COUNT: 1338

...TEXT: has not committed the changes, a record of its activities can be kept in a **recovery** log, which rolls back any **queries** in progress during a crash.

Transaction processing and data isolation are the keys to concurrent...

11/3,K/28 (Item 2 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00195296 83-06857
Towards a Theory of Document Learning
Parker, Lorraine M. Purgailis
Journal of the American Society for Information Science v34n1 PP: 16-21
Jan 1983
ISSN: 0002-8231 JRNL CODE: ASI

...ABSTRACT: information system involves several stages. The first stage is the storage of documents in a **database** . A user submits a need into the information **retrieval** system. The system **analyzes** the **query** , compares it with the **stored** document representatives, and presents those that match the user's **request** . The output from the information **retrieval** system can be improved by improving the inputs to the systems. One way in which...

... is possible for the indexing process to be automated. Another improvement can be made in **query** formulation. The user can assign a weight to the characteristics of a document that are...

11/3,K/29 (Item 3 from file: 15)
DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00143493 81-13347
MIRS: a Machine Information Retrieval System
Gobbi, Graziano; Martella, Giancarlo
Microprocessing & Microprogramming v7n2 PP: 104-109 Feb 1981
ISSN: 0165-6074 JRNL CODE: EUJ

ABSTRACT: Preparing a **database** to handle complex search requests has been managed for the most part by storing inverted...

... different solution to the information retrieval problem comes from an architecture starting with a complex **query analyzer** , which breaks down any complex **retrieval request** into a greater number of simple requests. These simple requests are then turned over to simple **query** processors, which operate in parallel to find the data sets described to them and hand them over to a **query** resolver which has **retained** the initial **request** . The **query** resolver delivers to an answer buffer only those data sets presented to it that satisfy the complex **query** .

11/3,K/30 (Item 1 from file: 635)
DIALOG(R)File 635:Business Dateline(R)
(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

0302312 92-48895

Announcing ORACLE7 -- The First Cooperative-Server Database

Snider, Gail

Business Wire (San Francisco, CA, US) s1 p1

PUBL DATE: 920615

WORD COUNT: 536

DATELINE: New York, NY, US

TEXT:

...DEPOSITOR;

This is the **query** used when both the savings data and the checking data are on the same computer...

...while the checking data remains on a computer in New York? With a cooperative-server **database** this same **query** is still used to **retrieve** the savings and checking account balances. With an early client-server **database**, on the other hand, a great deal of additional code must be written around every **query** and update transaction in every application that accesses the savings and checking data. This is because an early client-server **database** does not support standard SQL access to multiple server computers.

The **following** SQL **transaction** subtracts \$250.00 from a depositor's savings account and adds it to his checking...

...the end of the transaction and directs the changes to be indelibly recorded in the **database**.

```
        UPDATE    SAVINGS
        SET        S ...DEPOSITOR =
JONES';
        COMMIT    WORK
```

With a cooperative-server **database** the SQL transaction above is used to update the data regardless of whether the savings...

...or on multiple computers in New York and Los Angeles. With an early client-server **database**, however, this standard SQL transaction will not work if the data is on more than...

...of standard SQL to retrieve data from multiple computers, is called an automatic distributed join **query**. The second SQL example is called an automatic distributed update transaction with automatic two-phase commit. A cooperative-server **database** provides automatic access of data on multiple computers using industry-standard SQL. In contrast, an early client-server **database** allows no such automatic access, but instead provides a programmer's toolkit to help application...

...access data on multiple server computers.

The early client-server programmer's toolkit includes a **database** remote procedure call facility for writing programs that access data on another machine, and a...

...two-phase commit protocol to synchronize updates on multiple servers. To implement a distributed join **query** or the distributed update transaction using **database** remote procedure calls and a programmatic two-phase commit protocol requires that the application programmer...

...very complex code.

It is important to note that ORACLE7 does in fact support both **database** remote procedure calls and programmatic two-phase commit.

However, these features do not and cannot...

...and

programmable server described below.

Open Gateway to other Vendors' Databases

The ORACLE7 cooperative-server **database** provides two types of gateways to non-ORACLE data: automatic and programmable. The automatic gateway supports standard SQL operations on many non-SQL systems, such as IBM's IMS **database** and DEC's RMS file system, as well as most SQL systems, such as IBM...

...s Rdb databases. The programmable gateway supports native access to virtually any data source via **database** remote procedure calls.

The automatic gateway supports automatic distributed **queries** and automatic distributed transactions that span ORACLE and non-ORACLE data sources, just as if all the data were stored in an ORACLE **database**. What happens in the previous banking application example if the savings data is moved to a DB2 **database** on an IBM mainframe in Los Angeles, while the checking data remains in an ORACLE **database** on a Sun server in New York? With the ORACLE7 automatic gateway, the same SQL **query** and update transactions that worked when all of the data was in an ORACLE **database** will continue to work without change even though part of the data is now in a DB2 **database**. In other words, the DB2 data is seamlessly integrated into a modern, open, cooperative-server...

...the data in the non-ORACLE data source. The programmable gateway's toolkit includes a **database** remote procedure call facility to simplify writing this program when the application program and the...using the TCP/IP network protocol? With ORACLE7's multiprotocol networking software the same SQL **query** and update transactions we used before continue to work with no change whatsoever. That is...

...of facilities that provide automatic access to data on multiple servers, the ORACLE7 cooperative-server **database** is completely user programmable as well. ORACLE7 fully supports stored procedures, triggers and **database** remote procedure calls. A powerful programming language, PL/SQL, is built into ORACLE7 so that complete **database transactions** can be **stored** and executed on the server. These stored procedures can be explicitly invoked by a single message from the client computer, or triggered by an event such as a **database** update.

A programmable server, like any programming environment, is inherently powerful and flexible. Users can write programs to do virtually anything. However, a modern, cooperative-server **database** distinguishes itself from early client-server systems by making many frequently used functions available to users without requiring that they write programs. As already shown, ORACLE7 supports automatic distributed **queries**, automatic distributed updates and automatic access to non-ORACLE data sources using industry-standard SQL...

...a programmable server can be misused is server-enforced referential integrity. An early client-server **database**'s claim to support server-enforced referential integrity is based on the user's ability...

...this claim and serves as another example of the differences between an early client-server **database** and a modern, cooperative-server system.

Server-Enforced Referential Integrity

The ORACLE7 cooperative-server **database** provides automatic referential integrity using industry-standard SQL. All that is required to implement a...

...that the user of the programmable server write over 150 lines of code in the **database** vendor's proprietary programming language. A real-world **database**, of course, has thousands of **database** tables with thousands of

referential integrity constraints requiring hundreds of thousands of lines of code...

...to the automatic referential integrity using industry standard SQL provided by a modern, cooperative-server **database** .
Standards

ORACLE7's implementation of distributed **queries** , distributed transactions, open access to non-ORACLE data and referential integrity is not only fully...programs must be written in the vendor's own proprietary language.

ORACLE7 was the first **DBMS** to be tested and certified by the National Institute of Standards (NIST) to be 100...

...FIPS).

Product Availability

The beta test and developer's release of the ORACLE7 cooperative-server **database** has already been shipped to thousands of customers. The production release is scheduled for early...

...Oracle

Oracle Corporation, headquartered in Redwood Shores, Calif., is the world's largest supplier of **database** software.

Oracle develops and markets an integrated family of software products for **database** management; tools for CASE, application development, and office automation; and application packages for accounting and...

11/3,K/31 (Item 1 from file: 674)
DIALOG(R)File 674:Computer News Fulltext
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093487

The long arm of the LAN

Extend the reach of your workstation management with mobile administration software.

Byline: TRAVIS BERKLEY, NETWORK WORLD GLOBAL TEST ALLIANCE

Journal: Network World Page Number: 99

Publication Date: May 07, 2001

Word Count: 5227 Line Count: 461

Text:

...manage both types of clients. Afaria uses Microsoft SQL Server or Oracle 8 as its **database** . Management of Afaria can be accomplished through a Win32 executable or remotely with any current...machine has which packages installed, or what machines a particular package is installed on. A **query** tool can define search criteria to find machines across your network. Once the inventory is collected, it is available to **query** , regardless of current connection status. You can define groups based on these **queries** to target certain functions, such as software upgrades, or knowing who gets which packages.We...

...OrbiterCallisto's Orbiter runs on Win 2000 or NT, and uses SQL Server as its **database** . Orbiter's management is done through a Win32 executable, but it can also be installed...

...easily complete this install in 10 minutes. Orbiter calls its functions "jobs." You can create **jobs** to deliver and **maintain** files, **retrieve** files from remote machines, take inventory, run diagnostics, or even collect information for a "change **analysis** ."Orbiter creates each **job** with a very intuitive wizard. Once created, the jobs can be scheduled to run once...

... It can pull back an extensive inventory of the hardware, and catalog it in the **database** . Using prepackaged or custom **queries** , it is easy to find machines that meet certain criteria. The **query** tool makes it easy to specify what you 're looking for. It lists the resources...

... with more than 300M bytes of free space), off it goes. You can also create **query** groups that are updated on a schedule. For example, you can have Orbiter find machines...

... existence of these files and repair the distribution if any files are missing. They are **checked** each time the distribution **job** is scheduled to run. Unfortunately, it does not yet have the ability to **maintain** registry health. A **job** entitled "Change **Analysis**" can help this. It collects information from an ailing workstation, then compares it with previously... some of its files. You can go to the software tab, select the package and **request** a new install. Orbiter immediately **checks** the files and sends what is needed to repair your distribution. The Orbiter client is ...

... those applications that use databases (sales quote programs, for example) it is important for those **database** changes to be synchronized with the home office. You can define applications for which the iMobile client will keep the remote **database** synchronized with a central version. Also, the iMobile Suite server can capture a Web site... the next sync. Mobile Automation 2000 can use an Oracle, Microsoft SQL server or Access **database** to store its data. It also uses IIS as an administrative reporting tool and for user interaction. The installation was straightforward and intuitive. As long as your **database** of choice and Web server are running ahead of time, the base installation can be...

... network. Relay Servers can be sent packages defined by the Command Server, giving clients nearby **repositories** to use. Distribution and installation of the client, or laptop "agent," is a simple process...
... ability to "publish" the distribution to a Web page. This gives the users a central **repository** where they can go to request packages for installation. For example, not everyone may need...

11/3,K/32 (Item 2 from file: 674)
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078959

Fast relief for slow Web sites

Tool kit for improving Web site performance includes packet shapers, caching appliances and load balancers.

Byline: CHARLES BRUNO, GREG KILMARTIN AND KEVIN TOLLY

Journal: Network World Page Number: 59

Publication Date: November 01, 1999

Word Count: 3546 Line Count: 328

Text:

... caching engine simply returns the page to the requesting device, instead of dumping the page **request** to the Web server. The **players**: Only two Web cache companies responded to our invitation - CacheFlow and Cobalt Networks (see chart...

... server, revealing only the IP address of the caching device. By contrast, Cobalt's CacheRaQ **stores** the IP address of a **requesting** client and reveals it to the Web server in the "get" request. The upshot is ...

...between caching products is how they can handle an HTTP process referred to as serial **retrieval**. When a user **requests** Web content via a browser, literally dozens of round trips occur between the browser and...

...requests a Web page, a TCP session is established for each object on the page, **followed** by an HTTP "Get" **request**. HTTP 1.1 improves upon this serial retrieval of Web objects by adopting a form...

...The objects are delivered to the client's desktop as fast as the browser can **request** them. In effect, Pipeline **Retrieval** looks ahead and

downloads objects before client's browser asks for them in order...

...since they were last downloaded to cache. The problem with this approach is that the **request** for a freshness **check** incurs latency - exactly how much latency depends on environmental factors such as the prevailing Internet... s CacheRaQ, employ a reactive algorithm for freshness checking. That is, the products field a **request** from a client, **check** locally cached objects and make a decision to retrieve a fresh object. Our recommendations: Freshness...

...end server is best suited to provide optimal performance and the fastest response time to **requesting** users. The **players** : We examined load balancers from Alteon WebSystems, Arrow Point Communications, Coyote Point Systems, F5 Networks...

... load balancers favor approaches that gather more granular data. The HydraWeb 5000, for example, issues **database queries**, measures the response time of the **query** and uses that the response time as one of five measured variables for each server...

... simple ping request. HydraWeb's agents, for instance, can sense server CPU utilization, which helps **determine** the number of **requests** each server can handle at any given time. The Arrow Point CS-100's agents...

... transactions hit the right type of high-end server. For example, if the CS-100 **detects** that a **request** is for an active server page, the request is funneled to a server that can...

11/3,K/33 (Item 3 from file: 674)
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048427

Views on the Web

FOLIO TAKES ADVANTAGE OF THE INTERNET WITH NEW DOCUMENT PUBLISHING SOFTWARE.

Byline: Todd Coopee

Journal: Network World Page Number: 55

Publication Date: November 27, 1995

Word Count: 2050 Line Count: 186

Text:

Once upon a time, publishing all your vital documents in an internal text **database** was adequate for most businesses. Today, organizations cannot ignore the Internet as an vehicle for...

...Folio's flagship product is the LAN-based Views Infobase Manager 3.1A, a text **database** system that makes it easy for internal clients to **search** and **retrieve** documents. Recently, Folio introduced Infobase Web Server 1.0, which makes these text databases available...

... heart of Folio's information organization is the infobase, which is a single, flat-file **database** of hypertext links, graphics and multimedia objects. Examples of infobases range from on-line...

... 1.0 objects. One of the most powerful capabilities in Views is its built-in **search** and **retrieval** engine. By default, every word in an infobase is indexed, which we found makes locating...

...snappy. You can use standard Boolean search operators (and, or, not) and wildcards in your **queries**. Also, you can employ phrase, word variation and synonym searches. Those features allow you to...

... Folio for \$195, extends Create's filtering abilities into other popular spreadsheet, word processing and **database** packages. As Create converts data, it also makes an index of every word it encounters...can help prevent Retriever from obtaining too much or unwanted information. You can tailor

your **requests** through the **Retriever** 's main dialogue box (see Figure 2), which offers the following choices. First, you have...

...a user-by-user, group-by-group or domain basis. Server activity also can be **monitored** through **transaction** logging. Access to an infobase can be secured by using either a global or customized...

... links into the infobase. To perform a search of an infobase, you click on the **Query** button. The corresponding page contains a form that allows you to enter a single- or multiple-word **query**, complete with Boolean values and wildcards. Display option fields allow you to tailor **queries**. Clicking on the **Search** button displays all of the **records** found that correspond to your **query** in the Results Map. Once a **query** has been evaluated, you can navigate through the results by clicking on the previous hit...

11/3,K/34 (Item 4 from file: 674)
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044307

DATA DELIVERY

Buyers's Guide

DBMS vendors boost power at high end, work on slimmed-down products for low end, and deliver on mid-range promises for replication and new data types.

Byline: Colin White

Journal: Network World Page Number: 39

Publication Date: May 15, 1995

Word Count: 2763 Line Count: 258

Text:

Relational **database** management system server vendors are going to new extremes to adapt their offerings for the...

... Informix Software, Inc., IBM, Oracle Corp. and Sybase, Inc. have spun out versions of their **DBMS** servers that run on SMP or MPP machines to support high-performance on-line transaction processing (OLTP) and data warehousing applications. Meanwhile, several large **DBMS** server players - including Computer Associates International, Inc. (CA), Oracle and Sybase - are going to the...

... support for new data types to their traditional products used in departmental settings. With replication, **DBMS** servers can work with copies of shared data, improving performance and data availability. Support for new data types makes it possible for **DBMS** servers to store complex images, text, maps, audio and video, along with simple numbers and character strings, on servers across the enterprise. The three variables that factor heaviest in the **DBMS** server selection equation are the type of data and applications used, as well as the required performance. There are some simple guidelines to follow to see which type of specialized **DBMS** server you should examine. Products that are fit for enterprise environments support more than 100...

... and databases of between 1G byte and 20G bytes per single CPU or SMP server. **DBMS** servers that meet enterprise and departmental needs can run decision-support and OLTP applications. At...

... as 20 users and databases of up to 1G byte per single CPU server. Workgroup **DBMS** servers run applications that enable users to share common data. The emerging set of so...

... The parallel extreme During the past year, there's been a flurry of announcements concerning **DBMS** servers that run on SMP or MPP machines. Oracle and Informix have versions of their **DBMS** servers that run on such high-end hardware as Sequent Computer Systems, Inc.'s SMP-based Symmetry 2000 and Symmetry 5000 Series servers. AT&T GIS, Oracle and Sybase have **DBMS** servers that run on such powerful hardware platforms as AT&T GIS'

3600 MPP machine. In addition, IBM and Oracle have versions of their **DBMS** servers that run on such hardware platforms as IBM's SP2 Powerparallel machine. Tandem Computers, Inc., likewise, has a **DBMS** server that runs on its own Himalaya MPP machine. **DBMS** servers that exploit the power of multiprocessor machine architectures enable you to build applications that give...

... system and the machine hardware. To exploit the power of SMP or MPP machines, a **DBMS** server needs to support parallel **query** processing or parallel transaction processing. Parallel **query** processing is beneficial for decision-support applications, while parallel transaction processing boosts the performance of OLTP applications. The objective of parallel processing in decision support is to improve **query** response time. With parallel **query** processing, each **query** is decomposed by the **DBMS** server into a series of tasks, and each task is given to one of the processors in a multiprocessor machine for execution. Take, for example, a **query** that will require the **DBMS** to scan a very large file. The **DBMS** breaks up the **query** so that each processor scans a different portion of the file. The result is that...

... a single processor had to search the whole file. There is more to processing a **query** in parallel than simply **retrieving** data from external storage, however. Complex **queries** will involve such activities as accessing data from multiple tables, joining that data together and...

... about which operations they perform in parallel. Parallel transaction processing, on the other hand, enables the **DBMS** to receive separate transactions from many users at once. The **DBMS** dishes each transaction out to a separate processor, which maximizes overall **transaction** throughput and **keeps** the processing requirements of each **transaction** to a minimum. Any **DBMS** running on an SMP machine that employs multiple operating system processes or threads for handling...

... efficient scheduling of transactions for parallel processing can be aided by the use of a **transaction** processing **monitor**, such as IBM's CICS, AT&T GIS' Top End, Novell, Inc.'s Tuxedo or...it comes at a price. Each processor has to run its own copy of the **DBMS** and employ a distributed lock manager to maintain data consistency across the separate memory caches. As one of the first vendors to support a distributed lock manager in its Oracle6 **DBMS**, Oracle uncovered a performance bottleneck. This is why Oracle redesigned the lock manager for its Oracle7 **DBMS** to employ special hardware to reduce the overhead of maintaining data consistency across processors. The...

...taps special hardware to achieve the same results. While SMP and MPP can help execute **queries** and transactions faster on the server, there are other **DBMS** tools that can improve the network performance of enterprise client/server applications. Passing SQL statements...

...clients across the network to servers can give unacceptable performance. Using stored procedures on the **DBMS** server can help. With stored procedures, clients can send simple commands to kick off processing...

... a three-tier architecture where client applications communicate with both departmental- and enterprise-level servers. **DBMS** stored procedures are not suitable to support application processing across multiple servers, especially if those servers are running different **database** products. The solution is to use application middleware, such as remote procedure calls or message...

... more application flexibility for handling processing across multiple servers and has the benefit of being **DBMS** vendor-independent. The downside is increased application development complexity in a world where there are...

... type of processing. In between extremes If you don't need the high performance of **DBMS** servers geared to run on SMP or MPP machines but need more than what the...

... the last year. Most client/server applications deployed to date will work well with departmental **DBMS** servers. Departmental applications typically employ clients that access data on a remote server by passing SQL **queries**, commands and data across the network. The stored procedures supported by departmental **DBMS** servers help lower the network load. The three market leaders in departmental **DBMS** servers are Oracle's Oracle7, Sybase's Sybase SQL Server and Informix's Informix-OnLine Dynamic...

... Microsoft SQL Server Version 6. Microsoft SQL Server 6 is one of the many departmental **DBMS** servers to be outfitted with replication facilities that automate the distribution of data among servers... Technologies, Inc.'s Illustra Server and UniSQL, Inc.'s UniSQL Server, also have these capabilities. **DBMS** server vendors are also paying significant attention to creating products that can be used to...

... it much easier for users to access and analyze data. The facilities in today's **DBMS** servers help move data into and out of the warehouse. But **DBMSs** are only part...

... decision-support environment (see story). Organizations building decision-support systems typically start off with a **data warehouse** managed by an enterprise **DBMS** server that contains data captured from operational systems. End users can access that data directly...

... time, these organizations may add smaller so-called data marts managed by workgroup and departmental **DBMS** servers that contain slices, and sometimes summaries, of data copied from the enterprise warehouse. End...

... data from their local data mart servers (see graphic, page 41). The size of the **DBMS** server that is required to support a warehouse environment obviously depends on the volume of...

... end-user processing to be done against that data. One of the objectives of a **data warehouse** is to provide end users with historical data so they can look for business trends...

... warehouse databases and the need for large amounts of computing power to process the complex **queries** involved in doing this type of analysis. It is, therefore, essential that the **DBMS** being used to manage the warehouse support high-performance utilities for the loading and bulk updating of data. Equally important is the performance of facilities for creating indexes, doing **database** backup and recovery, and possibly performing **database** reorganization. The other extreme During the past few months, a number of **DBMS** server vendors have announced plans to move into the low-end market to take on...

... demand to connect mobile users over land lines or wireless services to enterprise or departmental **DBMS** servers. This enables remote workers to act as full-fledged clients as opposed to carrying...

... With the exception of Oracle's Oracle in Motion, little has been done by the **DBMS** vendors in this area to date. The other major factor driving development of low-end **DBMS** servers is the significant growth in the use of databases by small businesses. This new...

... are products that are easy to install and administer. Regardless of whether you pick one **DBMS** server to support the bulk of your applications or decide to choose niche **DBMS** servers for each application, the next challenge will be in providing a common interface that permits end users to transparently access the data in each **DBMS** server. And that requires careful selection of middleware for connecting clients to servers. White is president of **DataBase Associates International**, a consulting and educational company in Morgan Hill, Calif. He is also editor...

... technical journal covering developments in information technology, and the Information Technology Report, which covers select **database** products. He can be reached via phone at (408) 779-0436 or via the Internet...

041351

Modularity eases the imaging purchase

Buyers Guide

Byline: Linda Musthaler

Journal: Network World Page Number: 55

Publication Date: December 12, 1994

Word Count: 4404 Line Count: 404

Text:

... This modular approach enables users to tap such common third-party components as scanners, printers, **database** management systems and storage systems to support imaging. A workflow module that makes it possible...

... image viewing software from one vendor, workflow software from another and an image management or **DBMS** component from yet a third vendor. Of course, many vendors still bundle components together to...

...Net managers should instead pay more attention to examining the strength of each product's **DBMS** capabilities, indexing method, storage management and support for Windows clients. The strength of those services...

... the desktop workstation; the index-and-search engine, which typically resides on a file or **database** server; and the images themselves, which can be distributed virtually anywhere on the network. The usually a relational **DBMS** that tracks how images are classified and where they are stored. The images can be...

...compressed - most products support various storage options. First, there is an on-line central image **repository** also known as an image server and is typically a magnetic disk medium. Most products...

... of an automobile part is done, it can be indexed and stored in an imaging **repository**. A copy of the drawing - or more precisely, a pointer to where the image is...

... there is a way to maintain an image index in a proprietary or open relational **DBMS**. In order to conserve storage space, products compress images into an unreadable bitmapped file. So...

... according to attributes, such as name or subject matter. Those attributes then go into a **database** record. To **retrieve** an image, users first **query** the **database** employing the appropriate attributes to learn where it is stored. They can then issue the...

...a product indexes its image files, these indexes are typically stored in a back-end **DBMS** that can be queried through standard SQL or via proprietary languages and commands. The most...

... vendors as Oracle Corp. and Sybase, Inc. The images themselves are also stored in a **database** that supports common image formats such as ones defined by the Joint Photographic Experts Group...

... Format. Many imaging products that operate in the Windows environment adhere to Microsoft's Open **Database** Connectivity (ODBC) standard. ODBC makes it possible to access multiple DBMSs from a single Windows client or a single **DBMS** from a variety of clients. Highland Technologies, Inc., Image-X International, Imagination Software, Inc., Keyfile...Inc. and Wang Laboratories, Inc. plan to implement ODBC in the future. The type of **DBMS** and indexing used has as much effect on image retrieval as it does on storage...

... scanner with OCR, you can search for words within the context of the file. The **DBMS** **determines** what **search** capabilities can be used. Common options include direct matches, wild cards, Boolean logic and matches...

... of patterns. For instance, a police department could scan a new fingerprint and tell the **search** engine to look for **stored** images with similar patterns. Those images that have the exact or approximate patterns are retrieved...

... determine which option is best. If you implement distributed image servers, be sure the integrated **DBMS** allows you to **query** multiple servers. Most products enable users to search multiple databases with a single **query**. While nearly all products can return matching image names and retrieve the actual files in...

11/3,K/36 (Item 1 from file: 370)
DIALOG(R)File 370:Science
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00505698 (USE 9 FOR FULLTEXT)
Searching the World Wide Web
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giles@research.nj.nec.com (C.L.G.)
Science Vol. 280 5360 pp..98
Publication Date: 4-03-1998 (980403) Publication Year: 1998
Document Type: Journal ISSN: 0036-8075
Language: English
Section Heading: Reports
Word Count: 3197

(THIS IS THE FULLTEXT)

...Text: and growing body of scientific literature and other information resources accessible within seconds. Scientific information **retrieval** and literature **search**, previously dominated by librarians, is now directly available to a widespread group of scientists (B5...

...of the Web brings up important questions as to whether the centralized architecture of the **search** engines can **keep** up with the expanding number of documents, and if they can regularly update their databases...

...coverage information for the Web search engines. Typically, these tests involve running a set of **queries** on a number of engines and reporting the number of results returned by each engine...

...major Web search engines, the estimated size of the Web, and the recency of the **search** engine databases. The **following** six major full-text **search** engines were considered (in alphabetical order): AltaVista, Excite, HotBot, Infoseek, Lycos, and Northern Light. ATo compare the number of documents returned by different **search** engines, we **analyzed** the **search** engines' responses to **queries** performed by employees of the NEC Research Institute (mostly scientists). Our overall methodology was to...

...analysis. A number of constraints were imposed. First, the entire list of documents matching the **query** must have been **retrieved** from all of the **search** engines in order for a **query** to be included in the study. This constraint is important because, as mentioned before, the order in which the engines rank documents varies between engines. Consider a **query** that results in more than 1000 documents from each engine. If only the first 200...

...200 documents. Second, for all of the documents that each engine lists as matching the **query**, we attempted to download the full text of the corresponding URL. Only documents that could be downloaded and actually contained the **query** terms were counted. This constraint is important because, as detailed above, the search engines can and do return documents that do not contain the **query** terms...

...or by a combination of engines, including identical pages with different URLs (B11). Only lowercase **queries** were considered because different

engines treat capitalized **queries** differently (for example AltaVista returns only capitalized results for capitalized **queries**). An individual page time-out of 60 seconds was used; pages that timed out were not included in the analysis. A fixed maximum of 600 documents per **query** was used (from all engines combined after the removal of duplicates); **queries** returning more documents were not included (B12). Only documents that contained the exact **query** terms were counted. For example, the word "crystals" in a document would not match a **query** term of "crystal"; the nonplural form of the word would have to exist in the document in order for the document to be counted as matching the **query**. (This constraint was necessary because different engines use different morphology rules.) **Queries** with special characters or common "stop" words such as "the" were not used, because the...

...We analyzed 575 **queries** that satisfied these constraints (Fig. 1 and Table 1). The **queries** were performed during 15 to 17 December 1997 and were taken from **queries** initially made by NEC employees in the course of their normal work (during a period...be the most comprehensive engine (one factor involved here may be a tradeoff between the **database** size and update frequency...engines with automated online searching. One example is the Internet "softbot" (B18). The softbot transforms **queries** into goals and uses a planning algorithm to generate a sequence of actions in order...

...greatly improved precision. Another possibility for improved searching for scientists is the creation of a **search** engine designed to **keep** up-to-date indexes of pages that are important to scientists...

...Figure F1

Caption: Coverage as the number of search engines is increased (averaged over 575 **queries** performed during 15 to 17 December 1997; all results are normalized to the value for...

...engines, the average is over all combinations of the engines, which is averaged for each **query** and then averaged over **queries**. Significantly more documents are returned as the number of search engines is increased...

15/9/2 (Item 2 from 1: 275)
DIALOG(R) File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
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02359178 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58309988 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)
Pushing the Limits. (IBM's Universal Database 6.1 DBMS) (Software Review) (Evaluation)
KORGAONKAR, SAMIT S.
Intelligent Enterprise, 2, 17, 50
Dec 7, 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2767 LINE COUNT: 00228

ABSTRACT: IBM's Universal Database 6.1 DBMS, \$999 per server, offers a good mix of scalability, portability and reliability that make it an excellent tool for implementing DSS, OLTP, ERP applications or e-commerce business intelligence. A key feature of version 6.1 is the flexibility and scalability of its database technology, which will further help power demanding applications such as data warehousing.

TEXT:

Version 6.1 of Universal Database supports more Internet-economy requirements

With the new millennium around the corner and the subsequent death of Y2K projects, businesses are gearing up to implement applications such as data warehousing, business intelligence, e-commerce, and ERP to gain competitive advantage. The database lies at the heart of such applications.

Furthermore, large-scale data warehouses, popular for providing breakthrough business value, challenge us to provide quick responses, across large amounts of data, to ever-increasing hordes of end users armed with ad hoc query tools. Even additional and more powerful hardware can't stand up to situations such as user-submitted runaway queries.

Also, the current need to deploy business applications on the Internet places additional demands on us:

- * Web-based transaction processing
- * E-business applications
- * Web-based analysis and warehousing
- * Unpredictable, 24-hour user load.

These trends point to the need to grow and protect the data warehouse as the vital corporate asset that it is. Its robustness, availability, performance, and security are of paramount importance.

IBM's DB2 Universal Database (UDB) version 6.1 extends and enhances several functions in the areas of Internet support, application development, SQL standards, and performance improvements for utilities. With its support for a broad range of applications such as mobile applications, e-commerce, business intelligence, and large data warehouses, UDB 6.1 provides a powerful, reliable, and open database across the spectrum of hardware and software platforms, including non-IBM platforms.

Easier Administration

As in the preceding version, DB2 Control Center provides a single interface for administering and configuring DB2 servers in the network. You can run the Control Center as either a Java application or Java applet.

But this version enhances the Control Center, too. With the Capacity Management tool, you can now estimate the required size of logical database objects, such as a table or an index for a given number of rows. This feature will help you plan capacity of UDB resources for large data warehouses.

Also, the Database Design Reverse Engineering tool can derive the DDL required to recreate the tables, indexes, views, and other objects in a database. This graphical tool grew from the "db2look" utility that was available in previous versions of DB2.

The Show SQL option in the Control Center allows generation of SQL and commands in response to the Control Center's actions, for subsequent capture and analysis. This new release also enhances the DB2 monitors.

Security and SQL Enhancements

Version 6.1 incorporates some SQL enhancements that adhere to SQL3 standards and increase some of the size limitations for database objects.

However, most notable of the SQL changes is the addition of new business intelligence (BI) functions for covariance, correlation, and regression. These new functions are in addition to the support for having your own user-defined types (UDTs) and user-defined functions (UDFs), adding tremendous flexibility for solving business problems. You'll find knowledgeable BI consultants among those exploiting this enhancement.

Data type extensions support the user defined type of structure data type, with which programmers are familiar. Hence, you can now define a table (called a "typed" table) with a row of structured-type elements. The semantics of defining and using typed tables, hierarchies, and so forth adheres to SQL99 standard (also known as SQL3).

IBM finally incorporates the password encryption feature for which its customers have been clamoring. However, it would be nice if IBM enhanced this support a bit further by encrypting the new password while it's being changed and including support for encryption in the Control Center.

Extending UDB Extenders

The Data Link type enhances this version's support for external data management by letting you store a reference to the external files, along with metadata about their content. We should soon see this Data Link technology being made a part of most of the popular databases, with IBM pushing hard to make it an ANSI and ISO standard as a part of SQL3.

The Data Link predecessor, DB2 extender support for text, voice, and image, also allowed searching based on important aspects of the object. The extenders, unlike Data Link however, lacked support for referential integrity between the files on the file server and their references in the database. Hence, a user could delete a reference or the file itself. Also, extenders failed to provide access control to the related files or coordinated backup recovery of the files.

Easier Development

Developers who have been developing in the DB2 UDB environment would be exposed to the fact that IBM supported developing stored procedures using 3GL languages, which many found to be cumbersome especially when compared to their competitors. IBM paid heed to this customer input and now has included Stored Procedure Builder in DB2 version 6.1. Having got a chance to play with it, I was very much impressed with the tool. The Stored Procedure Builder provides an easy-to-use GUI interface that rapidly generates server side code in Java. The Stored Procedure Builder also allows developers to test the stored procedures without writing client codes. The only thing that I wasn't too convinced was the fact that stored procedures code was generated in Java, which I have found to have performance impacts compared to a "C". I would like to see IBM give developers a choice for the language they want to generate the stored procedure code in. Also, IBM has announced plans to support PSM standard for writing stored procedures in DB2 UDB.

Java support continues; included is support for Java in dynamic (JDBC) as well as static mode (SQLJ), enabling organizations to reuse their Java skills. Also, Java support is essential to developing e-commerce applications.

XML support is enhanced. The UDB text extender now refines XML content searches. IBM will soon be offering a DB2 XML extender for enhanced XML support in DB2 UDB.

IBM has embraced some upcoming Microsoft technologies in this version, such as OLE DB, an emerging standard for data access to nonrelational as well as relational data sources. Using OLE DB table functions, administrators can now access OLE DB data sources as a read-only DB2 table. In addition, the IBM implementation allows OLE DB consumers to access DB2 servers by using the OLE DB-to-ODBC Bridge. This version also has improved ODBC and ADO support in the Windows environment.

Most significant is the Integrated Development Environment using Visual Studio for developing DB2 applications. Some of the things developers can look forward to include accessing DB2 tools such as Control Center, SQL Assistant, and Stored Procedure Builder from Visual Studio and Environment Support for coding embedded SQL modules.

Version 6.1 can also be fully integrated with MIS (Microsoft TP monitor) to coordinate multisite updates.

Making it Perform

Using indexes is one of the simplest and most effective ways we all

know to increase performance of data access. If you could retrieve all the required data from the index itself so you wouldn't have to access the base table, performance would improve even more. This concept is known as index-only access. Release 6.1 includes support for creating this type of index, which is good news for those beleaguered by heavy query activity.

Version 6.1's support of forward and backward index scans that are built and maintained with forward and backward leaf pointers (bidirectional indexing) speeds up index scans. The overhead for this feature is only 4 bytes -- that is, one more pointer -- an optimum design.

Both these index enhancements are huge performance benefits in business intelligence, ERP, and e-commerce applications.

Index Advisor, as it's rightly called, is a feature you can invoke from the GUI admin tool. It's good at finding the best indexes for a query that's performing below expectation or at determining the optimal set of indexes for any set of queries. I played with the tool for some test cases, and I was very impressed with it. Although, as a note of caution, the administrator needs to understand the type of queries that are going to hit the database; the tool is very sensitive to the workload input the administrator provides. Also, there were cases when I failed to understand the reasons for some of the recommended indexes. But, overall, it's a good tool.

The continued notable absentee, from the index technology point of view, is support for bitmap indexes. However, the UDB optimizer internally uses bitmap indexing technology for query execution.

Now UDB also includes support for summary tables, which again can be handy in large data warehousing environments for increasing performance. A summary table's definition is based on a query result. The summary table typically contains precomputed results based on the data existing in the base table or tables. If the SQL optimizer determines that a dynamic query will run more effectively against the summary table than the base table, the query is executed against the summary table, thereby returning the result faster than if it directly accesses the base table.

This version also incorporates support for hash joins, another great performance enhancement for data warehousing.

Enhanced support for star-join plans helps improve query performance on decision-support databases and other databases that use star schema. IBM has relaxed the criteria the optimizer uses for determining whether a query is eligible for a star join. Also included is snowflake-table limiting code, which examines the incremental cost of performing the additional join and the savings it will have in the fetch costs. If the join saves less in fetch cost than it adds in processing costs, then the star join will stop adding joins. In version 5.x, all eligible dimension-table joins were included, regardless of the benefit.

Focusing on ERP, e-Commerce, and BI application workloads, the data-retrieval algorithm improvement has vastly reduced overall query processing time. Improvements were made also in join algorithms and nonmatching index searching. All in all, optimization improvements across platforms are another aspect of version 6.1.

Enhanced Utilities

IBM has yet again heeded customer feedback and now UDB rolls back any previously interrupted load (a utility usually useful in data warehousing) to the point in time when it started, even after passing consistency points. This is good news to people using UDB in large data warehousing systems or, for that matter, anyone administering a UDB application involving large data-loading jobs. The only interesting point to ponder is if this feature would have any performance impact on the load utility's operation.

Version 6.1 continues to support online and offline backups. However, it still lacks support for incremental backup, which administrators have been pleading for. This oversight might worry a DBA designing large data warehouses and their backup-recovery strategies.

Parallel Database Enhancements

IBM has every right to believe it produces the best parallel database in the industry. It continues to provide this leading technology through its Extended Enterprise Edition (EEE), based on shared-nothing architecture, in Windows NT, IBM AIX, and Sun Solaris environments.

IBM implemented support in version 6.1 for VI, an internode communication protocol alternative to TCP/IP for the Windows NT MPP

environment. VI architecture greatly reduces networking communication overhead in a Windows NT cluster environment, thus improving overall system throughput. Having had an opportunity to work on DB2 NT EEE cluster, I have seen significant performance gains using VI in the NT cluster running DB2 UDB EEE.

Also, IBM announced DB2 Query Patroller, a separately priced product, to be made available later this year. DB2 Query Patroller is specifically designed to address **data warehouse** challenges. In an EEE environment, DB2 **Query** Patroller controls and **monitors query** execution while exploiting the capabilities of uniprocessors, as well as SMP and MPP systems. Query Patroller works with ODBC queries to prioritize and schedule users' queries based on user profile and cost analysis. It puts large queries on hold and schedules them for a later time, during off-peak hours. It promotes high-priority queries to the top of the schedule. In addition, **Query** Patroller **monitors** resource use statistics to determine which CPUs are least used. This feature greatly improves a **data warehouse**'s scalability by allowing hundreds of users to submit queries safely on multi-terabyte systems.

Making UDB Mobile

With version 6.1, IBM announced DB2 UDB Satellite, a full-function, high-performance version of UDB specially designed for mobile users. Satellite Edition gives businesses an easy low-cost method to roll out large numbers of mobile systems.

Satellite was not shipped with the release of version 6.1, released in August 1999. However, IBM plans to make it available in the coming months. I hope that by the time you read this article it will already have been announced.

The Satellite edition is targeted for the mobile environment for applications such as sales force automation (SFA). It harnesses the power of applications running on the laptop and supports data synchronization between the mobile unit and the corporate databases. You can leverage DB2 Satellite functionality by a variety of applications, such as sales-order processing, insurance application automation, securities marketing, auto insurance claims processing, and so on. In addition, Satellite Edition opens a whole new era for independent software vendors (ISVs) to build applications based on Satellite's features. Also, ERP and CRM vendors including SAP, Baan, PeopleSoft, and Siebel will look closely at DB2 Satellite to figure how it can fit into their long-term product strategies. IBM has already announced plans to proliferate this technology further by announcing availability of DB2 Everywhere (50K DB2 footprint on hand-held devices and palmtops) by the end of this year.

The Satellite environment consists of a central administration control point, the DB2 Control Server, and the Satellite Control Database. When the occasionally connected client (referred to as a "satellite") connects with the central server, the satellite receives the scripts and executes them. In addition, the Control Server keeps a track of the scripts that the satellite has executed. You can extend this model for replication scripts to synchronize data between the satellite and the DB2 Control Server.

The DB2 Satellite clients require low resources (8MB RAM and 30MB disk) to run, and the user is unaware of the database's existence on the machine. Obviously, the satellite does not include the full DB2 code, but has most of the basic database functionality required to develop business applications.

In a Nutshell

IBM has a legacy of being an innovator in the database industry, with more than 210 database patents. The company was an early adopter of leading-edge database technologies such as supporting multimedia objects, Java, and Internet technology to name a few.

With DB2 UDB version 6.1, IBM continues to offer a good mix of portability, scalability, and reliability, along with a host of other features -- making it an excellent candidate for implementing OLTP, DSS, e-commerce, business intelligence, or ERP applications. Its advanced database technology flexibility and scalability will further help power the demanding applications such as data warehousing and ERP.

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family of data management products.

PRODUCT SPEC SHEET

DB2 UDB 6.1

IBM

800-772-2227

www.software.ibm.com/data/db2/udb

Pricing: Workgroup Edition - \$999 per server (1-4 processors) with one user plus \$249 per each additional user or \$3,000 per processor with unlimited Web user access; Enterprise Edition - \$12,500 per processor; Enterprise-Extended Edition - \$20,000 per processor.

Minimum Requirements: Please see www.software.ibm.com/data/db2/udb for OS-specific requirements. Supports the following OSs: IBM AIX and OS/2, Sun Solaris, HP-UX, Linux, and Microsoft Windows 95, 98, or NT. In addition to these server platforms, client applications can access DB2 from Apple MacOS, Windows 3.1, and SGI Irix. DB2 is cluster-proven on the S/390, RS/6000, and Netfinity.

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COMPANY NAMES: International Business Machines Corp.--Products

DESCRIPTORS: DBMS; Software single product review

PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 7372421 (DBMS)

NAICS CODES: 51121 Software Publishers

TRADE NAMES: IBM Universal Database 6.1 (DBMS)--Evaluation

FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

15/9/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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02144393 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20205707 (THIS IS THE FULL TEXT)

Managing dynamic queries. (Teleran Technologies Teleran System) (Server Side) (Product Information) (Column)

Rennhackkamp, Martin

DBMS, v11, n2, p71(3)

Feb, 1998

DOCUMENT TYPE: Column ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract

WORD COUNT: 2856 LINE COUNT: 00226

ABSTRACT: Teleran Technologies' Teleran System is an adaptive query management tool that provides an intelligent framework for **query monitoring** and optimization in **data - warehouse** environments. It is deployed as a pass-through server at the middle tier, between the back-end **database** and the client, and poses as a **database** server to the client application. Three-tier architecture is useful in a query-management context because it avoids adverse impact on the **DBMS** server or client workstation. Teleran System records query details in an administration **database** along with information about the underlying structures and content of the **database**. It reads the **database** structures, rules and statistics at start-up and unobtrusively **monitors** the **query** stream, intercepting insensible, nuisance and high-cost queries. The system can analyze, store and control a complex query in one or two seconds. It consists of a real-time query governor and a self-adaptive rules engine.

TEXT:

THE TELERAN SYSTEM HELPS KEEP RUNAWAY QUERIES AT BAY.

The following scene should be familiar -- especially if you're the DBA of a large organization. There are just over 400 users on the system, response times are sub-second, I/O is well balanced across the disks, CPU usage is at 27 percent, and memory utilization is steady at 55 percent. The pace has slowed down a bit; after all, it is 3:30 on a Friday afternoon and the users are thinking of the weekend's activities. Your discussion with the new apprentice DBA has turned to the night's hockey game, the TV schedule, and his date with the new neighbor across the hall. The system is purring as smoothly as a Rolls Royce. Heck, they don't call you "The Doc" for nothing.

Then suddenly it happens. Three system alarms go off in unison, CPU usage climbs to a full 100 percent, memory utilization shoots through the

ceiling, the system starts clapping, and the disks creak like a rundown bus screaming around the corners of a Caribbean island mountain pass. Both your phones are screeching when the system manager storms into your office. No "Hi!," no "How's the system?," just, "The users are up in arms -- the data warehouse system is down!" Pandemonium has struck. "You better grab all your tools, Doc, they need information for Monday's board meeting. Besides, I've got tickets for the early show." The apprentice DBA's eyes are as big as saucers.

In an instant your daydream has turned into a DBA's worst nightmare. The cause -- you recognize it as it happens -- is "the query from Hell." Fighting the system to get resources, you fire up the DBMS monitor. After an hour of slow response times and irate users on the line, you detect that young Jason Lawrence, the new account manager in the client-care section, has issued a Cartesian product query over the two biggest tables in the data warehouse. You run to the next-door office, call Jason, and tell him to abort his query -- which he does -- but the DBMS is still thrashing as it rolls back. You have two options: You can kill the server and wait for it to recover when it starts up again, or you can let it ride out the storm. Experience tells you to go for the second option, but the system manager is at you again: "Do something man!"

Friday evening at 8:30 p.m., the system has recovered and response is back to normal. The system manager has long left for the early show, and the apprentice DBA has accepted the fact that he had to cancel his date. He asks innocently, "It seems some people just don't think about their queries. But couldn't we have stopped Lawrence's query before it started? When we used Open-Ingres in college, we had to say 'GRANT QUERY_IO_LIMIT X TO USER-NAME,' especially when we were experimenting with awkward queries on large tables." "Yeah," you sigh, "They don't know about queries. They know what data they want but not how to formulate it. And then they complain if it takes too long. If only this brain-dead DBMS we use for our data warehouse had such query management facilities. Very few DBMSs have such controls."

Some DBMSs give you a little control over runaway queries. However, these are only based on actual measurements while the query is running (which is too late) or at best, some estimations made by the query optimizer. Wouldn't it be useful if the optimizer could be more intelligent, if it could apply some knowledge when analyzing the queries it has to process? It knows all about the table structures and indexes -- it could even give feedback to the user. It must do this, however, without impacting the query analysis and processing throughput.

The Teleran System

Enter Teleran Technologies L.P., a privately owned company based in Roseland, New Jersey. The company has developed an adaptive query management system called the Teleran System. The Teleran System provides an intelligent framework for **monitoring** and optimizing **database queries**, which is particularly useful in a **data warehouse** environment. Its main functions are to **monitor** the **queries** accessing the **database**, schedule and control the queries' execution, suggest better queries, and in general, control the resource utilization of the queries in real time.

The Teleran System is deployed as a middle-tier pass-through server between the client application and the back-end database server, as illustrated in Figure 1 (page 72). To the client application, it poses as a database server. You configure your query and reporting package (or your in-house application) to connect to the Teleran server as if it were the database server. The Teleran server accepts ODBC and native Sybase connections and queries. The Teleran server itself is the client of the database server. It connects to the database server, submits the queries, and receives the results from the database. The Teleran server, in turn, returns the results of the queries to the client application exactly as a database server would do.

(Figure 1 ILLUSTRATION OMITTED)

Using a three-tier architecture is not only fashionable and in line with current network architectures; in this context it serves a useful purpose. By using a middleware architecture, the query management system does not impact the back-end server or the client workstation. If the query management system is placed on the back-end server, it can influence the system whose performance it is trying to monitor. If it is placed on the client workstations, it can add overhead to the clients, it can be

difficult to transfer the measured data to a central location and installation on a few thousand client platforms can be a logistical nightmare.

The Teleran System employs an administration database in which it records details about the queries, the structures and contents of the target databases, and statistics about the result sets returned to the client applications. It stores the database structure definitions in a metadata format independent of the target database's system catalogs. It also uses the administration database to store the rules of its query management expert system. The rules are stored in a textual format in relational tables. The administration database can be located on the same hardware platform as the Teleran server, or it can be located on another platform, such as one of the target database servers, or on its own back-end database server. The Teleran System has an administration application for setting up the administration database, managing the query control rules, and obtaining various statistics on query throughput and resource utilization.

The entire Teleran System is a Java-based server application. As such, it runs on any system with the Java Virtual Machine, with Windows NT and Unix (Sun, HP, DEC) listed as presently available. It can control queries issued to IBM's DB2 5.0 for MVS; Oracle7 version 7.3 and Oracle8; Sybase 10, 11, and 11.5; and Sybase IQ 11.2 on these platforms, with support for Microsoft SQL Server 6.5 and 7, and Informix-OnLine XPS expected next. It can use any of these databases for its administration database, too. For example, with Teleran's strong partnership with Sybase, users can control the usage of data warehouses implemented with Sybase IQ 11.2 in the context of Sybase's Adaptive Component Architecture. (I reviewed Sybase IQ in my August 1997 column, and I described the Sybase Adaptive Component Architecture briefly in my January 1998 column.)

Note that the Teleran System's architecture supports multiple connections to different back-end databases. For example, you can use one Teleran server to manage queries against a Microsoft SQL Server database on an NT machine and a Sybase IQ database on a Unix platform.

Functions

The Teleran System performs query analysis and control functions. At start-up, it reads the database structures, rules, and statistics from the administration database into memory. During runtime, it unobtrusively **monitors** the **query** stream from the applications to the **database** server, and it intercepts high cost, nuisance, and insensible queries. When it receives a query from a client application, it parses the query, checks the **database** structures, rules, and statistics; analyzes the query's impact; and stores the query in the administration **database** before passing on the query to the back-end **DBMS**. It also monitors the data stream from the **database** back to the application. Upon receiving a result set from the **database**, it extracts the sizing details and stores them with the query in the administration **database** before passing the data back to the application.

You may wonder what the impact of the query analysis and control process is. The Teleran System's query analyzer takes one to two seconds to analyze, store, and control a complex query. A complex query in Teleran terms is an extremely complex query -- with extensive joins, unions, WHERE clauses, and particularly nested queries with EXISTS, NOT EXISTS, IN, NOT IN, and similar clauses. In a large data warehouse environment these queries typically take several minutes, if not hours, to execute. Thus the one- or two-second delay is negligible, especially if you consider the control and information you can gain from the process.

The two key components of the Teleran System are its real-time query governor and its adaptive rules engine. The query governor analyzes queries as it receives them in real time. Based on the estimated cost and resource consumption, it can pass a query to the database server for execution, terminate its submission immediately, or submit it at a time when the system's resource utilization is low. By performing the cost analysis proactively, the system can terminate or give warning of a harmful query before it is executed. This is very useful for avoiding runaway queries, as I sketched at the beginning of the column.

The self-adaptive rules engine of the Teleran System uses artificial intelligence techniques to regenerate the queries submitted by the users. It applies various rules to transform the users' queries to an optimal SQL

form. The administrator can specify query rules to control resource usage, specific user access, and query scheduling. During installation, and periodically after that, the system analyzes the database structure to obtain details about the tables, indexes, the data content, and its value distributions. An administrator can instruct the Teleran System to refresh its database definition information. From a history it keeps of previous requests and database usage patterns, the system can adjust its own adaptive query transformation rules automatically. This is quite innovative because most expert systems require user intervention, or in some cases even program changes, to modify the rules' behavior patterns. This dynamic adjustment is very applicable in data warehouse environments, where the users' data access requirements typically change over time and where some users want to investigate long-term trends, while others want to drill down for details. It also allows each system to evolve its rules according to its own site-specific data access patterns. The rules are stored in the administration database in an easily understood textual format. Administrators can verify and change the rules through a graphical user interface, as illustrated in Figure 2.

(Figure 2 ILLUSTRATION OMITTED)

Based on its rules, the system analyzes all the users' queries. Inefficient queries are returned to the user with instructions on how to write a better query. The instruction messages are configurable in the administration database. They are returned to the client application in the same format as a database error or warning message. This can teach unskilled power users how to compose complex but efficient queries.

A resourceful administrator can adapt the rules to perform security control functions. Administrators can prohibit users from viewing certain data based on their user identifications, group memberships, time of the day, or even on the expected number of rows returned by the query. For example, they can apply statistical database access controls to protect the privacy of individuals, or they can make it impossible to perform statistical deductions that could reveal the identity of individuals or groups. The administration tool ships with a so called blocking wizard, which helps administrators set up the necessary rules.

From the history of requests, the Teleran System can give feedback on the database design. It can suggest indexes that should be created, columns that should be summarized, and derived calculations that should be stored as columns. All these suggestions can reduce resource usage considerably. For a novice DBA, or even for a skilled but busy DBA, these suggestions can be an invaluable source of information. The statistics can also indicate areas of the data warehouse that are seldom used and areas that are never used at all. With the threat of an ever-growing data warehouse, this particular information is useful to indicate parts of the data warehouse that can be archived or stored on cheaper devices with slower access times.

The system captures the details and resource utilization of the queries submitted and executed by the various users. It provides a set of reporting and analysis tools through which this information can be analyzed. The administration utility ships with a starter set of Crystal Reports on tables and columns accessed, database access patterns, and resource utilization. It also has a published set of statistics tables that you can access with any query and reporting tool to extract your own statistics. The available statistics are useful for resource utilization analysis, capacity planning, detecting usage patterns, and identifying and preventing potential bottlenecks.

You can use the resource utilization figures to drive a charge-back system off the Teleran System. The administrator can assign unit costs according to various criteria, such as rows accessed, CPU time consumed, elapsed time, and number of database accesses. The usage figures can be summarized per user, per group, or per scheduled time. The administrator can set up the groupings and schedules, and the groups can be copied from the users and groups in the target database. This information is useful if you want to sell your data warehouse services or if your IT services are treated like billable cost centers, as is the case in many organizations. With the available resource utilization information, the costs of using the data Warehouse are no longer hidden in the global data warehouse management costs. The data warehouse resource utilization figures can, for example, be used to justify additional data warehouse extensions, additional hardware for the data warehouse, or proposed changes to the data warehouse

structures.

Dead in its Tracks

The Teleran System is an unmatched tool for dynamic query management. It is useful in both the data warehouse and data mart environments. It provides DBAs and system and application administrators with analysis information, structural recommendations, and proactive query controls previously only dreamt of. Its innovative adaptive rules system adjusts itself to changing structures and dynamic usage patterns. Its state-of-the-art implementation is scalable and portable. It even teaches users to write better queries.

You can use the Teleran System to "audit" the queries accessing your database—not only to give feedback to your DBAs but also to your end users and application developers. If I were an application developer, especially if my organization were developing packages for the open market, I would seriously think about using the Teleran System in-house for development and testing. You can detect and fix inefficient database structures, especially inefficient queries, before shipping the package to the masses. This would ensure that your package is running efficiently and it would save you from the embarrassment of having your clients' users telling you that your package is generating lousy, resource-squandering queries.

So, a few beers later, the apprentice DBA chirps: "Heck Doc, this Teleran thing you want would've stopped old Jason's query dead in its tracks!" You wanted to correct him that it is "Mr. Lawrence" to him, but he continues: "Doe, do you think the Teleran System's rule engine can read the text of Joe Celko's SQL for Smarties?"

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SPECIAL FEATURES: chart; illustration

COMPANY NAMES: Teleran Technologies L.P.--Products

DESCRIPTORS: Product Description/Specification; Data Warehousing Software

PRODUCT/INDUSTRY NAMES: 7372425 (Data Warehousing Software)

SIC CODES: 7372 Prepackaged software

TRADE NAMES: Teleran System (Data warehousing software)--Design and construction

FILE SEGMENT: CD File 275

15/9/29 (Item 2 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

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00848374 94-97766

Software AG intros database access tool

Lisker, Peter

Network World v11n15 PP: 9 Apr 11, 1994 ISSN: 0887-7661 JRNL CODE: NWW

DOC TYPE: Journal article LANGUAGE: English LENGTH: 1 Pages

WORD COUNT: 441

ABSTRACT: In April 1994, Software AG of North America Inc. will introduce Esperant, a Windows-based client software package that uses artificial intelligence to formulate SQL query statements that fetch more accurate data than has been accessible via other graphical query tools.

TEXT: Software AG of North America, Inc. will introduce today a new graphical desktop tool that automatically generates SQL code for querying a wide variety of databases.

Esperant, a Windows-based client software package, uses artificial intelligence to formulate SQL query statements that analysts said fetch more accurate data than has been accessible via other graphical query tools.

"Esperant is very important because it's the first tool that accurately generates SQL code for the user who doesn't know or understand the

underlying database structure," said John Rymer, editor of "Distributed Computing Monitor," a monthly newsletter published by the Patricia Seybold Group, Inc. in Boston.

While database query tool usage is growing rapidly, Esperant is "the first product that not only delivers ease of use, but also ensures correct query results," Rymer said.

For database administrators, Esperant promises to reduce the amount of time they need to spend with end users developing query applications.

"Esperant is really the first tool we've seen that eliminates, or at least minimizes, the need for an end user to consult with the database administrator to retrieve database information," said John Logan, executive vice president at Aberdeen Group, Inc., a Boston-based consulting firm.

The heart of Esperant is a patent-pending AI engine created by Software AG dubbed Esperant SQL Expert, which **monitors** every step of the **query** building process. SQL Expert translates the end-user query into semantically correct SQL for accessing **database** information from multiple databases.

Users operate Esperant via a point-and-click menu that prompts the user to select information desired from the databases. The chosen queries are presented to the user in concise English statements for approval before the SQL code is generated by the program. Esperant code will not let a user specify illogical or illegal query constructs, automatically graying out entries that violate SQL restraints.

The resulting SQL code then traverses the network, arrives at the database server for processing and returns the resulting data to the user. Software AG provides application program interfaces that give Esperant-generated queries access to most popular databases, including those from ASK Group, Inc., Digital Equipment Corp., IBM, Informix Software, Inc., Oracle Corp., Sybase, Inc. and Software AG itself. Any Microsoft Corp. Open Database Connectivity-compliant database or file system is also supported.

Another interesting feature of the Esperant product is that it automatically generates an audit trail for database administrators by storing the SQL **query** at the client machine. The **audit** information can then be collected at the server database for use in other applications. The SQL code can then be embedded into other application programs or distributed over the network to users with similar query needs.

Software AG: (800) 423-2227.

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COMPANY NAMES:

Software AG of North America Inc (DUNS:06-677-4357)

GEOGRAPHIC NAMES: US

15/3,K/1 (Item 1 from file: 275)
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02483256 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 69710346 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Data Mining for the People. (Software Review) (Evaluation)
HOLLANDER, GEOFFREY
Intelligent Enterprise, 4, 2, 42
Jan 30, 2001
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1611 LINE COUNT: 00133

... to your data through a custom front-end interface, such as commonly used for Internet **searches**, that **retrieves** any queried text from within fields, documents (typically stored in image fields), or both.

SQL...64MB RAM (128MB recommended); Hard disk space -- 95 to 270MB (250 typical) for SQL Server **database** components, 50MB minimum (130MB typical) for Analysis Services, 80MB for English **Query**, 44MB for Desktop Engine; VGA **monitor** or better (800X600 or better resolution required for the SQL Server graphical tools); CD-ROM...

15/3,K/2 (Item 2 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02359178 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 58309988 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Pushing the Limits. (IBM's Universal Database 6.1 DBMS) (Software Review) (Evaluation)
KORGAONKAR, SAMIT S.
Intelligent Enterprise, 2, 17, 50
Dec 7, 1999
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2767 LINE COUNT: 00228

... performing below expectation or at determining the optimal set of indexes for any set of **queries**. I **played** with the tool for some test cases, and I was very impressed with it. Although...

...to be made available later this year. DB2 Query Patroller is specifically designed to address **data warehouse** challenges. In an EEE environment, DB2 **Query** Patroller controls and **monitors query** execution while exploiting the capabilities of uniprocessors, as well as SMP and MPP systems. QueryIn addition, **Query** Patroller **monitors** resource use statistics to determine which CPUs are least used. This feature greatly improves a **data warehouse**'s scalability by allowing hundreds of users to submit queries safely on multi-terabyte systems...

15/3,K/3 (Item 3 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02336879 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 55793906 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
A Talisma for Firms Facing E-Mail Crises; Aditi Corp.'s e-mail management services help dot.coms boost customer response. (Industry Trend or Event)
Kay, Emily
Computerworld, 82(1)
Sept 20, 1999
ISSN: 0010-4841 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 628 LINE COUNT: 00054

... service." With Talisma, a team of customer service agents can manage Web site interactions by **monitoring** and responding to electronic **queries**. The product was designed to handle e-mail, Web forms and integrated phone messages. The software, which supports a Microsoft Access

database on the back end routes customer communications to a queue from which agents can **retrieve** the next available **query**.

Through its outsourcing unit in Bangalore, India, Aditi also manages support services for customers such...

15/3,K/4 (Item 4 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02190166 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20846742 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Notes Getting 'Smarter'. (Lotus plans to integrate Notes and Domino platforms) (Product Development)
Walker, Christy
PC Week, v15, n25, p3(1)
June 22, 1998
ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
WORD COUNT: 527 LINE COUNT: 00046

... to search across multiple Notes databases and file systems. Search results are formatted like Internet **search** engines, with sentence summaries of **retrieved** documents.

A new Notes client capability, under development by Lotus and expected sometime after Version...

...Similarly, Lotus is readying a set of tools and applications, code-named Expert Network, that **monitors queries** made on multiple data **repositories**, tracks the queries and creates profiles on individuals' expertise so that other users with similar...

15/3,K/5 (Item 5 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02144393 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20205707 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Managing dynamic queries. (Teleran Technologies Teleran System) (Server Side) (Product Information) (Column)
Rennhackkamp, Martin
DBMS, v11, n2, p71(3)
Feb, 1998
DOCUMENT TYPE: Column ISSN: 1041-5173 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2856 LINE COUNT: 00226

...ABSTRACT: Technologies' Teleran System is an adaptive query management tool that provides an intelligent framework for **query monitoring** and optimization in **data - warehouse** environments. It is deployed as a pass-through server at the middle tier, between the back-end **database** and the client, and poses as a **database** server to the client application. Three-tier architecture is useful in a query-management context because it avoids adverse impact on the **DBMS** server or client workstation. Teleran System records query details in an administration **database** along with information about the underlying structures and content of the **database**. It reads the **database** structures, rules and statistics at start-up and unobtrusively **monitors** the **query** stream, intercepting insensible, nuisance and high-cost queries. The system can analyze, store and control

... query management system called the Teleran System. The Teleran System provides an intelligent framework for **monitoring** and optimizing **database queries**, which is particularly useful in a **data warehouse** environment. Its main functions are to **monitor** the **queries** accessing the **database**, schedule and control the queries' execution, suggest better queries, and in general, control the resource...database structures, rules, and statistics from the administration database into memory. During runtime, it unobtrusively **monitors** the **query** stream from the applications to the **database** server, and it intercepts high cost, nuisance, and insensible queries. When it receives a query from a client

application, it parses the query, checks the **database** structures, rules, and statistics; analyzes the query's impact; and stores the query in the administration **database** before passing on the query to the back-end **DBMS**. It also monitors the data stream from the **database** back to the application. Upon receiving a result set from the **database**, it extracts the sizing details and stores them with the query in the administration **database** before passing the data back to the application.

You may wonder what the impact of...It even teaches users to write better queries.

You can use the Teleran System to "audit" the **queries** accessing your database-not only to give feedback to your DBAs but also to your...

15/3,K/6 (Item 6 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02121227 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 19998903 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Searching the Net. (36 Internet search sites) (includes related articles on top-ranked services, on search tips and the future of search services) (Company Business and Marketing)
Lidsky, David; Kwon, Regina; Leger, Jill; Rabinovitch, Eyal
PC Magazine, v16, n21, p227(15)
Dec 2, 1997
ISSN: 0888-8507 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 7905 LINE COUNT: 00633

... sites seem to have put more effort into nonessential extras rather than reliable searching.

Our **reviews** of 12 **search** sites turned up special talents and egregious mistakes. Read on to discover what is the...to become Internet destinations, metasearch sites continue to focus on ferreting out information from multiple **search** engines. We **review** eight metasearch sites that let you input your query once and then receive results from...

...syntaxes accepted by each engine queried and will also integrate and rank the results.

In "Search Indexes and Directories," we **review** many of the engines queried by these metasearch sites. Our evaluations here concentrate on search...business professionals with a subscription-based "personal intelligence service." Users set up agents with ongoing **queries**; the agents **monitor** Inquisit's **database** of news and information services and send e-mail updates at times specified by the...

...your regular results. Other shortcuts link to relevant picks from WebCrawler's Guide of staff- **reviewed** sites, and many **queries** pull up links to Usenet searches via Deja News. While you cannot always anticipate when...

15/3,K/7 (Item 7 from file: 275)
DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

02015810 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 18902681 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
TP monitors: the 'new' glue for databases. (transaction processing monitors) (Tech View) (Technology Information)
Dyck, Timothy
PC Week, v13, n47, p65(2)
Nov 25, 1996
ISSN: 0740-1604 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 747 LINE COUNT: 00065

... or information requests and passing these commands on to the appropriate resource manager. If any **database** managed by the TP monitor fails to provide its part of the consolidated update or **query** result set, the TP **monitor** will cancel the whole action and roll back changes on all other participating databases (which...

...TP monitors are also known as OLTP (online transaction processing) systems, since each complete client **database** request is called a transaction.

This all-succeed or all-fail algorithm is formally called...

...database provides the two-phase commit facilities that are essential to the company's forthcoming **Transaction Server**. (For a **review** of the latest beta of this TP monitor, code-named Viper, see Page 65.)

Beyond...

15/3,K/8 (Item 8 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

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01708296 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16170983 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Network applications. (Annual Buyers' Guide) (Buyers Guide)

LAN Magazine, v9, n11, p241(23)

Oct 15, 1994

DOCUMENT TYPE: Buyers Guide ISSN: 0898-0012 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 19163 LINE COUNT: 01549

... and Windows NT. It is an integrated information management solution that provides applications-development tools, **database** management, and end-user reporting. Features include a multiuser **database**, navigational and relational data access and processing, SQL **database** definition and manipulation, integrated 4GL, data dictionary, performance **monitor** and **query** tools, and ODBC-compliant server and tools.

COMPUTER ASSOCIATES CA-VISUAL EXPRESS

CA-Visual Express...client-server software uses a proprietary database. The PC-based product provides OCR, route, store, **retrieve**, workflow, messaging, full-text **search**, folder management, and keyfield term functions. Client and server components are available. The LaserFiche NLM

15/3,K/9 (Item 9 from file: 275)

DIALOG(R)File 275:Gale Group Computer DB(TM)

(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01549490 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13039899 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

The Databcycle architecture. (a new database management technique)

(Information Filtering) (Technical) (Cover Story)

Bowen, Thomas F.; Gopal, Gita; Herman, Gary; Hickey, Takako M; Lee, K.C.;

Mansfield, William H.; Raitz, John; Weinrib, Abel

Communications of the ACM, v35, n12, p71(11)

Dec, 1992

DOCUMENT TYPE: Cover Story ISSN: 0001-0782 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 8135 LINE COUNT: 00690

... performance.

* The Databcycle approach provides additional functionality, including multidimensional range queries, distance queries, and fuzzy **queries**, important for information-**retrieval** applications, but, again, without the use of special data structure and without severe performance degradation...

...reading the database while database updates are occurring simultaneously. And, for database applications that both **retrieve** information and modify information, **transaction** management ensures that the resulting database will be consistent.

* Finally, the Databcycle architecture scales to achieve very high levels of throughput. For applications that are **retrieve**-only, the number of simultaneous **request** that can be made of the database is essentially unlimited. Thus, this approach can support...

...items. The access managers perform operations on the database on behalf of applications, including simple **retrieval** and update operations, complex **searches**, and support for persistent queries that function as database triggers. The entire set of data...managers and the update manager.

Query Processing Access Manager Overview

From the perspective of processing **requests** to **retrieve** information, the access manager (Figure 2) is the key subsystem in the architecture, translating database...logic, the Datacycle architecture allows very efficient processing of both static and relative fuzzy queries.

Database Triggers. **Database** triggers are persistent **queries** that, for example, can continuously **monitor** a **database** for the appearance of relevant new information or that can return a result whenever a predicate describing a **database** state of interest becomes true. Such queries are important in implementing information-filtering applications [1
...

...access manager, applying an evaluation predicate against each record in each broadcast cycle of the **database**. This approach to implementing information filtering based on customized user profiles scales to support very...retrieval predicate at the beginning of a transaction are the same tuples that would be **retrieved** by the same predicate at **transaction** commit time. With this predicate-based concurrency control, if a **transaction** to purchase an airline ticket **retrieved** a particular airline flight as having the lowest current airfare, then the transaction could not ...system requirements in detail. The Datacycle approach has resulted in atypical solutions to problems of **query** processing and information **retrieval**, **transaction** management, and database **recovery**. Not all of these have been implemented in the prototype. While the prototype is quite
...

15/3,K/10 (Item 1 from file: 47)
DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

03389430 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 08311372 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
The maturation of DB2. (analysis of use of IBM's Database-2 relational data
base management system) (Software - DBMS)
Garcia-Rose, Linda; Fosdick, Howard
Datamation, v36, n6, p75(4)
March 15, 1990
ISSN: 1062-8363 LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT
WORD COUNT: 2588 LINE COUNT: 00212

... they define it in terms of transactions per second, wall-clock response time, number of **query** rows **retrieved** per CPU second, number of concurrent on-line users or using other measurements.

For example...

...particularly in applications involving historical or archival data. Many shops report subsecond response time for **queries** that **retrieve** specific rows from very large tables.

Reported transaction volumes are still relatively low for DB2... reached a critical turning point in its short history. It is finally the primary production **database** system for its many users, supporting mission-critical production processing and ad hoc information requests...
...environment can be managed. Increasing capabilities have led to increased complexity, with concerns about performance **monitoring** and tuning, migration, mixed transaction/ **query** applications and security and administration pressing MIS management.

Linda Garcia-Rose is the coordinator of...

15/3,K/11 (Item 2 from file: 47)
DIALOG(R)File 47:Gale Group Magazine DB(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale group. All rts. reserv.

03300219 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 07397020 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Tracking the wild data base (Database 2 monitoring)

McCusker, Tom

Datamation, v35, n13, p37(2)

July 1, 1989

ISSN: 1062-8363

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 1541

LINE COUNT: 00120

ABSTRACT: New production capabilities within **Database 2** (DB-2) require additional monitoring by systems professionals to assure efficient use of resources...

...introduced to track poorly constructed queries and errant Structured Query Language statements within the relational **data base**. The additional production capability provides a greater number of applications and **queries** into the **data base**. Without **monitoring** for ad hoc **queries**, a system running DB-2 may become overloaded and diminish in performance. Such a performance...

... that a user query won't tie up much-needed resources, according to Hodge. He **recalls** one such **query** that took six days to be answered. In part, such problems derive from the flexibility...

15/3,K/12 (Item 1 from file: 621)

DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)

(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01899939 Supplier Number: 54893544 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

MineShare Announces Version 3.0 of its Enterprise Business Intelligence Software.

PR Newswire, p9919

June 16, 1999

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 1022

... this new version, IT professionals can monitor system performance proactively using both MineShare and native **database** functionality. Using MinePath technology, IT professionals optimize system performance for enterprise reporting and analysis by collecting and **monitoring** system statistics for user and **query** loads. The MineShare Information Portal provides an easy way for IT professionals to deploy business...

...universal point of entry to enterprise business intelligence. Using MineShare Information Portal, users may easily **search**, navigate, personalize, **retrieve**, view and analyze information, anywhere and at anytime. Publishing business intelligence content now includes the...

15/3,K/13 (Item 2 from file: 621)

DIALOG(R)File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)

(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01892210 Supplier Number: 54811334 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Teleran Announces Enhanced Query Monitoring and Information Usage Analysis System.

PR Newswire, p4236

June 7, 1999

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 458

... of information access monitoring and management systems, announced today, Teleran iSight 2.0, an enhanced **query monitoring** and usage analysis facility for corporate **data warehouses** and Internet-based applications. Designed to keep pace with rapidly growing demands for information access, iSight 2.0 **audits**, analyzes and reports on **query** usage patterns and **database** performance. The application usage patterns

revealed by iSight 2.0 expose how users actually interact.

...0, businesses can confirm that information technology assets are used effectively and efficiently.

"The enterprise **data warehouse** will be the fundamental information supply chain component for e-commerce, customer relationship management and...

...peak performance and availability for hundreds or thousands of web-based users. Dynamic solutions for **query monitoring**, management and **database optimization** such as those offered by Teleran will be correspondingly essential."

"Whether for e-commerce..."

15/3,K/14 (Item 3 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R) File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01858343 Supplier Number: 54486815 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
N.E.T. Promina 800 Manager Adds Circuit Configuration and Activation for Large Groups to Increase Network Efficiencies and Reduce Service Costs.
PR Newswire, p4470
April 27, 1999
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 534

... element management. The N.E.T. PanaVue management base system takes advantage of Oracle's **RDEMS** allowing users to leverage standard SQL scripts to create custom reports from information stored in the **database**. The PanaVue family of products offers the flexibility of using the Netscape Web browser as...

...provides access from Internet-connected devices equipped with the proper security capabilities. Network operators can **monitor** and **review** alarms, perform **queries** on nodes and configurations, collect events and create extensions for scripts used to create reports...

15/3,K/15 (Item 4 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R) File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01690914 Supplier Number: 50236488 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Organizations Score Big With Asset Baseline 1.0(TM) Tangram's New, One-Time Inventory Tool For The Enterprise
PR Newswire, p811CHTU006
August 11, 1998
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Article Type: Article
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1177

... servers, bridges, routers and attached devices, then stores that data in a central, open Oracle **repository**. Because Asset Insight provides access to information the **repository** stores, users can run reports, **queries**, **audits** and analyses to track, **monitor** and manage the speed and direction of changes that occur to their Information Technology (IT...

15/3,K/16 (Item 5 from file: 621)
DIALOG(R) File 621:Gale Group New Prod.Annou.(R)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

01427567 Supplier Number: 46717606 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
HP DataMart Manager to Improve Data-Warehouse and Data-Mart Performance and Ease of Use; Summary-table Management Technology Now Available for Small

and Midsize Warehouses.

Business Wire, p9170166

Sept 17, 1996

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 1098

... Windows-based Graphical User Interface, administrators generate and view reports on user response time, problem **queries**, charge-back information and **audit** trails.

QUERY MANAGEMENT

Most data warehouses are accessed by users with a variety of query and reporting...

...enabling the administrator to manage the queries coming from these diverse tools.

In addition, some **data warehouses** fail because they lack the **query** -management tools and **monitoring** capabilities necessary to stop **queries** that absorb large proportions of system resources. To address this issue, HP DataMart Manager has...

15/3,K/17 (Item 1 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04202427 Supplier Number: 54948580 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

MINESHARE: MineShare announces version 3.0 of its Enterprise Business Intelligence software.

M2 Presswire, pNA

June 18, 1999

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 1070

... this new version, IT professionals can monitor system performance proactively using both MineShare and native **database** functionality. Using MinePath. technology, IT professionals optimize system performance for enterprise reporting and analysis by collecting and **monitoring** system statistics for user and **query** loads. The MineShare Information Portal provides an easy way for IT professionals to deploy business...

...universal point of entry to enterprise business intelligence. Using MineShare Information Portal, users may easily **search**, navigate, personalize, **retrieve**, view and analyze information, anywhere and at anytime. Publishing business intelligence content now includes the...

15/3,K/18 (Item 2 from file: 636)

DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)

(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

04158423 Supplier Number: 54499432 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

N.E.T.: N.E.T. Promina 800 manager adds circuit configuration and activation.

M2 Presswire, pNA

April 27, 1999

Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

Document Type: Newswire; Trade

Word Count: 589

... element management. The N.E.T. PanaVue management base system takes advantage of Oracle's **RDBMS** allowing users to leverage standard SQL scripts to create custom reports from information stored in the **database**. The PanaVue family of products offers the flexibility of using the Netscape web browser as...

...provides access from internet-connected devices equipped with the proper

security capabilities. Network operators can **monitor** and **review** alarms, perform **queries** on nodes and configurations, collect events and create extensions for scripts used to create reports...

15/3,K/19 (Item 3 from file: 636)
DIALOG(R)File 636:Gale Group Newsletter DB(TM)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03272865 Supplier Number: 46717992 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
HEWLETT PACKARD: DataMart Manager to improve data- warehouse and data-mart performance and ease of use
M2 Presswire, pN/A
Sept 17, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Newswire; Trade
Word Count: 1148

... Windows-based Graphical User Interface, administrators generate and view reports on user response time, problem **queries**, charge-back information and **audit** trails.

QUERY MANAGEMENT

Most **data warehouses** are accessed by users with a variety of query and reporting tools. This is convenient for the users of the **data warehouse**, but adds management complexity for the administrator. Some data-access and analysis tools provide query...

...enabling the administrator to manage the queries coming from these diverse tools. In addition, some **data warehouses** fail because they lack the **query** -management tools and **monitoring** capabilities necessary to stop **queries** that absorb large proportions of system resources. To address this issue, HP DataMart Manager has...

15/3,K/20 (Item 1 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

05342767 Supplier Number: 48127949 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Straight Line To Relevant Data -- Customized content should slash intranet search time
Hibbard, Justin
InformationWeek, pS21
Nov 17, 1997
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade
Word Count: 1553

... are planning the next generation of intranets around technologies that offer intelligent agents, collaborative filtering, **search** and **retrieval**, and push delivery-all of which promise to slash search times for and boost access...

...technology acquired from Lanacom Corp. in Toronto. The technology will let developers program agents to **monitor** dynamic Web pages, perform **database queries**, and find content developed for Microsoft's Active Desktop channels. The agents then can analyze...

15/3,K/21 (Item 2 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group.. All rts. reserv.

04699813 Supplier Number: 46917958 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
TP monitors: The 'new' glue for databases
PC Week, p065
Nov 25, 1996
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext

... or information requests and passing these commands on to the appropriate resource manager. If any **database** managed by the TP monitor fails to provide its part of the consolidated update or **query** result set, the TP **monitor** will cancel the whole action and roll back changes on all other participating databases (which...

...TP monitors are also known as OLTP (online transaction processing) systems, since each complete client **database** request is called a transaction.

This all-succeed or all-fail algorithm is formally called...

...database provides the two-phase commit facilities that are essential to the company's forthcoming **Transaction** Server. (For a **review** of the latest beta of this TP monitor, code-named Viper, see Page 65.)

Beyond...

15/3,K/22 (Item 3 from file: 16)
DIALOG(R)File 16:Gale Group PROMT(R)
(c) 2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

03964905 Supplier Number: 45748732 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)
Will DB2 Make The Short List?
InformationWeek, p56
August 28, 1995
Language: English Record Type: Fulltext
Document Type: Magazine/Journal; Tabloid; General Trade
Word Count: 2315

... form for version 2. The snapshot monitor collects real-time performance information, while the event **monitor** **queries** the status of the **database** over time. It can trace a program's SQL statements and locks, for example.

Client...

...building and manipulating catalogs of images. The Ultimedia Query component of Visualizer products allows image **query** and **retrieval** through sophisticated image recognition and contextual text search.

And The Short List?

From the customer...

15/3,K/23 (Item 1 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

09884187 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 20013825 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Straight line to relevant data. (customized content reduces intranet search time) (The Intranet/Extranet 100 supplement) (Internet/Web/Online Service Information)
Hibbard, Justin
InformationWeek, n657, p21S(3)
Nov 17, 1997
ISSN: 8750-6874 LANGUAGE: English RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 1659 LINE COUNT: 00137

...ABSTRACT: that promise to reduce search times such as collaborative filtering, intelligent agents, push delivery and **search** and **retrieval**. Ernst & Young, for example, uses news services' profiling agents to enable users to specify story...

... are planning the next generation of intranets around technologies that offer intelligent agents, collaborative filtering, **search** and **retrieval**, and push delivery-all of which promise to slash search times for and boost access...

...technology acquired from Lanacom Corp. in Toronto. The technology will let developers program agents to **monitor** dynamic Web pages, perform **database queries**, and find content developed for Microsoft's Active Desktop channels. The agents then can analyze...

15/3,K/24 (Item 2 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

08091542 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 17209957 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Will DB2 make the short list? (IBM's DB2 2.0 DBMS) (includes related article on database interoperability) (Software Review) (Evaluation)
Fosdick, Howard
InformationWeek, n542, p56(5)
August 28, 1995
DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 8750-6874 LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext; Abstract
WORD COUNT: 2457 LINE COUNT: 00207

... form for version 2. The snapshot monitor collects real-time performance information, while the event **monitor queries** the status of the **database** over time. It can trace a program's SQL statements and locks, for example.
Client...

...building and manipulating catalogs of images. The Ultimedia Query component of Visualizer products allows image **query** and **retrieval** through sophisticated image recognition and contextual text search.
And The Short List?
From the customer...

15/3,K/25 (Item 3 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

07656930 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 16217749 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)
Open Text Corporation Releases Industry's Highest Performance Text Retrieval System.
Business Wire, p01231270
Jan 23, 1995
LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT
WORD COUNT: 1071 LINE COUNT: 00090

TEXT:

...Ont.--(BUSINESS WIRE)--Jan. 23, 1995-- Open Text Corporation, a provider of high performance text **search** and **retrieval** products, today announced a major upgrade to its client/server-based, scalable data access system...

... provide a complete multi-database, text retrieval system.
o Open TextSearch - contains a high speed **database** engine based on the company's patented PAT string search technology. TextSearch provides users with the...

...hardware platforms and file formats. TextSearch also contains a new module called the Parallel Execution **Monitor** (PEM). PEM can broadcast multiple **queries** across various, distributed heterogeneous servers and collate the responses into a single, unified result. A...

...invented at the University of Waterloo, Canada. Open Text provides a suite of integrated text **search** and **retrieval** products to companies in a wide range of industries, with major customers including Blue Cross...

15/3,K/26 (Item 4 from file: 148)
DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB
(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06753628 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 14623021 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Exploring the data maze: query tools offer a variety of ways to extract answers from your SQL database. (overview of three database searching programs) (Trinzic Corp.'s Forest & Trees 3.0a, IntelligenceWare Inc.'s Iconic Query 1.2, Natural Language Inc.'s Natural Language for Windows 5.3) (Software Review) (includes executive summary and related article on testing methodology) (Evaluation)

DelRossi, Robert A.; Spragens, John

InfoWorld, v15, n45, p75(8)

Nov 8, 1993

DOCUMENT TYPE: Evaluation ISSN: 0199-6649

LANGUAGE: ENGLISH

RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT; ABSTRACT

WORD COUNT: 3673 LINE COUNT: 00286

... capabilities that set them apart. They may be especially good at ad hoc "drill-down" queries or at monitoring a universe of changing data, or perhaps the main distinction is the toolset you use to connect to your database and extract the data.

In this comparison, we look at three products that provide less...

...the range of decision-support tasks a company might need to accomplish with ad hoc query tools -- especially retrieving the answers to a series of queries and displaying them on-screen. We also took...your project. On the whole, Iconic Query is easiest on the database administrator. With Iconic Query you can practically plug and play. Forest & Trees wound up somewhere in the middle, and it offers the capability -- unique among...

15/3,K/27 (Item 5 from file: 148)

DIALOG(R)File 148:Gale Group Trade & Industry DB

(c)2002 The Gale Group. All rts. reserv.

06444764 SUPPLIER NUMBER: 13715866 (USE FORMAT 7 OR 9 FOR FULL TEXT)

Clear Access tool monitors queries. (Clear Access Corp. introduces ClearManager) (At Deadline) (Brief Article) (Product Announcement)

Mace, Scott

InfoWorld, v15, n18, p3(1)

May 3, 1993

DOCUMENT TYPE: Product Announcement

ISSN: 0199-6649

LANGUAGE:

ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

WORD COUNT: 78 LINE COUNT: 00006

TEXT:

Managers can get help monitoring and controlling queries in their databases with a new tool from Clear Access Corp. ClearManager lets database administrators review histories of ClearAccess query tool use to improve performance, reliability, and security of client/server systems that use ClearAccess...

...front end. ClearManager also features a Catalog Server to tell users about the contents of database servers, and a Script Server for sharing libraries of stored ClearAccess queries.

15/3,K/28 (Item 1 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R)File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

01019644 96-69037

GCDIS-assisted search for knowledge (ASK)

Rand, Roberta Y

American Society for Information Science. Bulletin v21n4 PP: 16-18

Apr/May 1995

ISSN: 0095-4403 JRNL CODE: BAS

WORD COUNT: 2174

...TEXT: e., DIF, MARC records, WP formats, etc.;

* launch searches of one or more document databases;

* **review** relevancy ranked **query** responses in the form of document lists;

* view selected documents from the returned document list...interfaces to other remote servers.

One or more Smart Query Servers will exist for each **database** to be searched; the server will actually execute the search (through an interface to the...

... Client Handler will connect to the Query Server and initiate the search over the requested **database**. When the search is complete, the Query Server will notify the Scheduler that it is...

... additional searches. Each Query Server must be able to handle multiple simultaneous requests. The Smart **Query** Scheduler must also **monitor** all **Query** Servers so that no one server is over utilized.

* Expanded Query Generator and Results Synthesizer...

15/3,K/29 (Item 2 from file: 15)

DIALOG(R) File 15:ABI/Inform(R)

(c) 2002 ProQuest Info&Learning. All rts. reserv.

00848374 94-97766

Software AG intros database access tool

Lisker, Peter

Network World v11n15 PP: 9 Apr 11, 1994

ISSN: 0887-7661 JRNL CODE: NWW

WORD COUNT: 441

...TEXT: is a patent-pending AI engine created by Software AG dubbed Esperant SQL Expert, which **monitors** every step of the **query** building process. SQL Expert translates the end-user query into semantically correct SQL for accessing **database** information from multiple databases.

Users operate Esperant via a point-and-click menu that prompts...

... is that it automatically generates an audit trail for database administrators by storing the SQL **query** at the client machine. The **audit** information can then be collected at the server database for use in other applications. The...

15/3,K/30 (Item 1 from file: 647)

DIALOG(R) File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext

(c) 2002 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01228440 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: INW20001211S0042

NETWORK MANAGEMENT SOFTWARE - WATCH YOUR WEB - These four LAN applications monitor, measure Web servers

ALAN ZEICHICK

INTERNETWEEK, 2000, n 841, PG37

PUBLICATION DATE: 001211

JOURNAL CODE: INW LANGUAGE: English

RECORD TYPE: Fulltext

SECTION HEADING: REVIEWS

WORD COUNT: 3736

... targets and at specified frequencies.

The monitors cover a wide range of key metrics. Application **monitors** conduct database **queries** -tests which send and **retrieve** mail messages, check URL availability and play back a recorded HTML session ;

server monitors go...

15/3,K/31 (Item 2 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2002 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01145446 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19971117S0014

Applications - Straight Line To Relevant Data - Customized content should slash intranet search time

Justin Hibbard
INFORMATIONWEEK, 1997, n 657, PGS21
PUBLICATION DATE: 971117
JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: The Intranet/Internet 100
WORD COUNT: 1559

... are planning the next generation of intranets around technologies that offer intelligent agents, collaborative filtering, **search** and **retrieval**, and push delivery-all of which promise to slash search times for and boost access...

...technology acquired from Lanacom Corp. in Toronto. The technology will let developers program agents to **monitor** dynamic Web pages, perform **database queries**, and find content developed for Microsoft's Active Desktop channels. The agents then can analyze...

15/3,K/32 (Item 3 from file: 647)
DIALOG(R)File 647:CMP Computer Fulltext
(c) 2002 CMP Media, LLC. All rts. reserv.

01062586 CMP ACCESSION NUMBER: IWK19950828S0037

Will DB2 Make The Short List? -IBM, with DB2 version 2, has demonstrated its intention to reestablish its database server as a hot product (Technology Analysis)

Howard Fosdick
INFORMATIONWEEK, 1995, n 542, PG56
PUBLICATION DATE: 950828
JOURNAL CODE: IWK LANGUAGE: English
RECORD TYPE: Fulltext
SECTION HEADING: OpenLabs
WORD COUNT: 1851

... form for version 2. The snapshot monitor collects real-time performance information, while the event **monitor queries** the status of the **database** over time. It can trace a program's SQL statements and locks, for example.

Client...

...building and manipulating catalogs of images. The Ultimedia Query component of Visualizer products allows image **query** and **retrieval** through sophisticated image recognition and contextual text search.

And The Short List?

From the customer...

15/3,K/33 (Item 1 from file: 613)
DIALOG(R)File 613:PR Newswire
(c) 2002 PR Newswire Association Inc. All rts. reserv.

00203049 19991027SFW031 (USE FORMAT 7 FOR FULLTEXT)

Network Associates Enhances Magic Total Service Desk With Self-Service and Web Security Capabilities

PR Newswire
Wednesday, October 27, 1999 08:02 EDT
JOURNAL CODE: PR LANGUAGE: ENGLISH RECORD TYPE: FULLTEXT

DOCUMENT TYPE: NEWSWIRE
WORD COUNT: 988

...Help Desk Self Service -- Enables clients to file queries using natural language while Statistical Information **Retrieval** (SIR) simultaneously **searches** the customer base and third party knowledge solutions and ranks them in order of relevancy...

...IIS), with Secure Socket Layer; Private Communications Technology; and Transport Layer Security common secure protocols
-- **Database** Customization -- Additional custom columns for tracking custom information provide a more complete set of base...

...to end user requests or business unit job functions
-- Real Time Graphical Reporting -- With System **Monitor** , users can run predefined **queries** or customize their own queries to display one or more graphs of important help desk...

File 256:SoftBase:Reviews, Companies&Prods. 85-2002/Dec

(c)2002 Info.Sources Inc

File 278:Microcomputer Software Guide 2001/Dec

(c) 2001 Reed Elsevier Inc.

Set	Items	Description
S1	24220	QUERY OR QUERIES OR REQUEST? OR SEARCH?? OR JOB? ? OR TASK? ? OR TRANSACTION? ?
S2	2272	(MONITOR? OR NOTIC? OR WATCH? OR OBSERV? OR CHECK? OR DETERMIN? OR DETECT? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR ASSESS? OR TRACK??? OR TRACE? ? OR TRACING OR FOLLOW?) (5N)S1
S3	24236	(SAV??? OR STORING OR STORE? ? OR RECORD? OR MAINTAIN??? OR KEEP? OR RETAIN?)
S4	59178	EXECUT? OR PROCESS? OR PROGRESS? OR PROCEED? OR DEVELOP? OR STATUS OR ACTIVIT??? OR BEHAVIOR? ? OR BEHAVIOUR? ? OR STEP? ? OR STAGE? ?
S5	20304	PLAY? OR PLAYBACK OR REPLAY? OR RETRIEV? OR RECALL? OR CALL? ()BACK OR RECOVER? OR RECLAIM? OR REVIEW? OR AUDIT?
S6	17185	DATABASE OR DATA() (BASE OR WAREHOUSE? ?) OR DBMS OR RDBMS - OR REPOSITOR???
S7	3048	S3(5N) (S1 OR S4)
S8	2774	S5(5N) (S1 OR S4)
S9	289	S7 AND S8
S10	29	S9 AND S2
S11	2686	QUERY OR QUERIES
S12	12	S10 AND S11
S13	8	S12 AND S6
S14	17	S11(5N)MONITOR?
S15	4	S14 AND S8
S16	13	S14 NOT S15

16/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
(c)2002 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

01773221 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: LECCO SQL Expert for Sybase 1.2.8 (773221)

LECCO Technology Ltd (654647)
3rd Floor, Centre Point 181-185 Gloucester Rd
Wanchai, Hong Kong BCC
TELEPHONE: () 852-25270330

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

LECCO SQL Expert for Sybase 1.2.8 from LECCO Technology is a Windows-based tool for analyzing SQL statements found in numerous formats throughout relational database applications, dictionaries, and memories. Using a process known as feedback-searching, SQL statements are automatically rewritten over and over in a matter of seconds, with reference to a SQL rules and syntax database, until no further improvements can be made. LECCO SQL Expert enables database administrators (DBAs) and developers to compare speed gains associated with changes in processing cost, using its unique ranking algorithm. Once LECCO SQL Expert has been installed, it can be used to **monitor** the performance of SQL **queries** and continually tune them for optimum efficiency, as data and other parameters in the database change over time. LECCO SQL Expert for Sybase with its built-in intelligent module, SQL Scanner, allows users to scan through database-stored procedures, functions, and any programs without adding overhead to production databases. In addition, LECCO SQL Expert can reduce the DBA's effort in locating problematic SQL statements because it involves no physical execution of applications, also dramatically reducing the time to test each program. Since the SQL scanner can locate problematic SQL statements based on the DBMS's Execution Plan, problematic SQL statements can be detected independent of data volume. LECCO SQL Expert for Sybase 1.2.8 also makes tuning easier, saving valuable time.

DESCRIPTORS: Language Processors; Program Development Aids; System Performance; Database Management; Database Utilities; Foreign Language Packages

HARDWARE: IBM PC & Compatibles; Pentium; 80486
OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows; Windows NT/2000
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: SQL
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Micro
POTENTIAL USERS: Sybase Database Users, Cross Industry
DATE OF RELEASE: 08/1999
PRICE: \$8,700 - 5 user developer pack; one license per user; Internet demo available; DBA Pack - \$8,700

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: Online documentation
TRAINING AVAILABLE: Technical support; e-mail support
OTHER REQUIREMENTS: 16MB RAM; 80486+ CPU; Win 98+; connection to SybaseOpen client required
REVISION DATE: 991221

16/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
(c)2002 Info.Sources Inc. All rts. reserv.

01728365 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: LECCO SQL Expert for Oracle 1.6.0 (728365)

LECCO Technology Ltd (654647)

3rd Floor, Centre Point 185 Gloucester Rd
Wanchai, Hong Kong BCC
TELEPHONE: () 852-25270330

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

LECCO SQL Expert for Oracle 1.6.0, LECCO Technology's flagship product, is a Windows-based tool for analyzing SQL statements found in numerous formats throughout relational database applications, dictionaries, and memories. Using a process known as feedback-searching, SQL statements are automatically rewritten over and over in a matter of seconds, with reference to a SQL rules and syntax database, until no further improvements can be made. LECCO SQL Expert for Oracle enables database administrators and developers to compare speed gains associated with changes in processing cost, using its unique ranking algorithm. Customers have reported performance increases of 400 percent after applying LECCO SQL Expert. Once LECCO SQL Expert has been installed, it can be used constantly to **monitor** the performance of SQL **queries** and continually tune them for optimum efficiency, as data and other parameters in the database management system change over time. LECCO SQL Expert for Oracle with its built-in intelligent module, SQL Scanner, allows users to scan through database-stored procedures, functions, and any programming sources without adding overhead to the production database. In addition, LECCO SQL Expert can reduce the DBA's effort in locating problematic SQL statements because it involves no physical execution of applications, also dramatically reducing the time to trial-run each program. Since the SQL scanner can locate problematic SQL statements based on the DBMS's optimizer returned Execution Plan, problematic SQL statements can be detected independent of the data volume. LECCO SQL Expert also makes tuning easier, saving valuable time.

DESCRIPTORS: Database Management; System Performance; Program Development
Aids; Language Processors; Database Utilities; Foreign Language
Packages

HARDWARE: IBM PC & Compatibles; 80486; Pentium
OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows; Windows NT/2000; Oracle
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: SQL
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Micro
POTENTIAL USERS: Oracle Database Users
DATE OF RELEASE: 06/1998
PRICE: \$8,700 - 5 user developer pack; one license per user; Internet demo
available; DBA Pack - \$8,700

NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS: 300
DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: Online documentation
TRAINING AVAILABLE: Technical support; e-mail support; telephone support
OTHER REQUIREMENTS: 16MB RAM; Win 98 or NT 4.0; 80486+ CPU; connection to
Oracle with 32-bit
REVISION DATE: 991221

16/5/3 (Item 3 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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01577324 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: OpCon/XPS 1.40 (577324)

Software & Management Associates (608921)
19506 Eastex Fwy
Humble, TX 77338 United States

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

OpCon/XPS 1.40 is an enterprise-wide job scheduling/workload management system designed for network architectures. It provides many security and reliability features found in mainframe products including: (1) true cross-platform job scheduling workload management; (2) single console 24/7 automated operations capability; and (3) mainframe class security and reliability features. Additionally, they system can use any ODBC-compliant database and databases are not required on each machine supported. The product consists of: (1) database residence of all job and scheduling information; (2) system activity monitor (SAM) the systems engine; local system activity monitor, an agent that operates tasks on each supported client system; and (4) user interface which allows authorized users to define schedules, modify, **query** , **monitor** , print reports, etc. This product can be configured to support small, localized networks or large networks distributed around the world. It can be managed and operated from a centralized point or from numerous locations across a network. Designed to operate with todays most popular operating systems and most widely-used network protocols. The provides users with unmatched cross platform control, management and cost savings.

DESCRIPTORS: Job Monitoring; Network Administration Tools; Network Software; System Monitoring; Load Balancing; Data Center Operations; Distributed Processing

HARDWARE: IBM PC & Compatibles; UNISYS; UNIX; DEC; 80486; HP 3000; HP 9000 ; Pentium; IBM AS/400

OPERATING SYSTEM: Windows; Windows NT/2000; UNIX; OpenVMS; HP-UX; VMS

PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Not Available

TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mainframe; Mini; Micro; Workstation

POTENTIAL USERS: Client/server, Cross Industry

PRICE: \$15,000; includes four user interfaces, one scheduling activity monitor, two days training and installation; modules priced by environment

NUMBER OF INSTALLATIONS: 225

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: Reference manuals

TRAINING AVAILABLE: On-site training; training; technical support; installation; telephone support

OTHER REQUIREMENTS: Windows - 8MB RAM, others - 32MB RAM required

SERVICES AVAILABLE: Consulting

REVISION DATE: 980105

16/5/4 (Item 4 from file: 256)

DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.

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01557447 DOCUMENT TYPE: Product

PRODUCT NAME: RC/QUERY (557447)

Computer Associates International Inc (081957)

1 Computer Associates Plaza

Islandia, NY 11749 United States

TELEPHONE: (631) 342-5224

RECORD TYPE: Directory

CONTACT: Sales Department

RC/ **QUERY** is a software tool for **monitoring** and maintaining the DB2 Catalog, the central repository where the infrastructure of DB2 is defined. By synthesizing data about the infrastructure of DB2 and presenting it in organized reports, the software gives administrators the knowledge they need to efficiently organize and tune their subsystem. From any one of the system's 140-plus reports, administrators can then take administrative and maintenance action by issuing commands directly on the report screens, without exiting their reporting session. The product is available with a

Windows, OS/2 or TSO/ISPF character-based interface. Benefits include: (1) reduces time and errors in accessing catalog information by eliminating the need to write complex SQL queries (detailed knowledge of catalog structure and SQL syntax is not required); (2) helps diagnose performance problems by analyzing the physical design of the subsystem; and (3) increases productivity by allowing DBAs to launch corrective actions directly from report screens.

DESCRIPTORS: System Monitoring; Database Utilities; Information Retrieval; Documentation; Data Center Operations

HARDWARE: IBM Mainframe; IBM PC & Compatibles
OPERATING SYSTEM: DB2; MVS; TSO; OS/2; Windows
PROGRAM LANGUAGES: Assembly Languages
TYPE OF PRODUCT: Mainframe; Micro
DATE OF RELEASE: 11/87
PRICE: Available upon request

DOCUMENTATION AVAILABLE: Included with package
TRAINING AVAILABLE: Technical support
OTHER REQUIREMENTS: DB2 for MVS 2.2+; GUI versions - OS/2 2+ or Windows 3+ required
REVISION DATE: 010330

16/5/5 (Item 5 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00125279 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: OnePoint Operations Manager (777943)

TITLE: Mission Critical Product Manages from One Point
AUTHOR: McGlinchey, John F
SOURCE: ent, v5 n8 p38(1) May 10, 2000
ISSN: 1085-2395
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.entmag.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: A

Mission Critical Software's OnePoint Operations Manager is a powerful and comprehensive security and event log monitor for Windows NT and Windows 2000. It gets excellent marks overall, especially for enterprise monitoring support, a large library of predefined monitoring scripts, use of Microsoft SQL Server 7.0 to store data, and use of Microsoft Management Console (MMC). However, OnePoint Operations Manager is difficult to install and has a significant learning curve. With OnePoint Operations Manager, harried system administrators can monitor a large network of computer systems, including servers and workstations, and proactively fix glitches before they become problems for end-users. The Microsoft SQL Server back-end database stores data to build logs and reports. Logs on all systems are monitored, and events are gathered, if considered important by the administrator, and sent to the database. With SQL queries and built-in reporting, administrators can use a Web browser to easily investigate a server, user, or action across a monitored network. Although OnePoint Operations Manager is time-consuming and tricky to install, the time is not ill spent, since testers were unable to find a single component or action that could not be monitored. Use of MMC is a good choice. Implementation in OnePoint Operations Manager is effective and consistent with use in other products and Windows 2000. A Web portal interface is provided for viewing alerts and queries, and administrators can monitor network health from anywhere on the network with a Web browser.

COMPANY NAME: NetIQ Corp (623601)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts Charts Graphs

DESCRIPTORS: Computer Security; Portals; Windows NT/2000; System
Monitoring; SQL; IBM PC & Compatibles
REVISION DATE: 20010423

16/5/6 (Item 6 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00100137 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Data Warehouses (834289); System Monitoring (830329)

TITLE: Warehouse monitors in demand
AUTHOR: Stedman, Craig
SOURCE: Computerworld, v31 n7 p43(2) Feb 17, 1997
ISSN: 0010-4841
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.computerworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Warehouse monitors are becoming more important as users move warehouses out of development and into production, but full-fledged, functioning warehouse monitoring tools are still scarce. Vendors, including Hewlett-Packard and Information Builders, offer some finished tools that track data warehouse use as part of warehouse bundles, say analysts. Two start-ups recently released suites of management and monitoring tools that will be linked later in 1997. However, most IS managers still have to build their own monitoring configurations for data warehouses and departmental or project data marts; warehouses and marts are repositories of historical information that can be used by companies to analyze operations and ferret out trends that could lead to a competitive advantage. For example, Capital One wrote its own tools for **monitoring** ad hoc **queries**, but it generally depends on information garnered in personal contacts with end-users. A senior manager of revenue reporting systems says no comprehensive solution is available. However, Intellidex Systems and Pine Cone Systems have respectively announced metadata management and data warehouse monitoring tools that will be integrated by Fall 1997. A bank manager says that controlling metadata is the biggest problem faced by today's data warehouse managers.

COMPANY NAME: Vendor Independent (999999)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Decision Support Systems; Information Retrieval; Database
Management; System Monitoring; Database Utilities; Data Warehouses
REVISION DATE: 19980330

16/5/7 (Item 7 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R)File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00098536 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Highlights Windows 95 (647136)

TITLE: Highlights puts Web changes in the spotlight
AUTHOR: Staff
SOURCE: Information World Review, v118 p17(2) Oct 1996
ISSN: 0950-9879
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.iwr.co.uk>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Tierra's Highlights is software that continuously monitors multiple World Wide Web sites selected by the user to detect changes. Highlights differs from other monitoring tools by allowing users to set keyword filters to search only for changes that include particular words or terms. It can also **monitor** results of search-engine **queries** and tell users when new sites are created that match their interests. An excellent time-saving function of the program is its ability to display any changed page with the updated part highlighted. Users can also view the older version of the page and view highlighted entries for items that have been deleted. Tierra's founder Bob Allum says the huge amount of information available on the Internet makes it easy to miss material unless the user spends a lot of time browsing and watching sites. In addition, information on the Net changes frequently, so products like Highlights can be very useful. Highlights can be configured to monitor sites up to every 15 minutes or only once a month, and users can store passwords for sites that need them. They can also see the date stamps on pages. Users can decide to ignore images, and view them only when adverts on pages have changed. Pages monitored are stored on the hard disk for offline browsing. Allum would also like to create a referral system that allows Highlights users to gain access to sites recommended by other users.

COMPANY NAME: Tierra Communications (626279)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: Internet Utilities; System Monitoring; Information Retrieval;
News Services; Push Technology
REVISION DATE: 20000630

16/5/8 (Item 8 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00094449 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Intelligent Warehouse (549215); Oracle Discover/2000 (626252); Project Odysseus (633731); SAS/Warehouse (633721)

TITLE: Avoid data warehousing maintenance migraines
AUTHOR: Griffin, Jane
SOURCE: Datamation, v42 n14 p74(3) Aug 1996
ISSN: 0011-6963
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.datamation.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Hewlett-Packard's Intelligent Warehouse, Oracle's Oracle Discover/2000 and Project Odysseus, and SAS Institute's SAS/Warehouse are part of a discussion of ways that users can avoid data warehousing maintenance problems. Because the warehouse management tools available are few, standards are emerging to improve ways in which tools communicate and integrate. Discover/2000 adds intelligence to metadata layers, and it provides a robust server-based metalayer, End User Layer (EUL), that shields users from the intricacies of a database. Project Odysseus adds intelligent functions to EUL that allow the system to **monitor** end user **queries** and recommend summary tables automatically. HP plans to integrate Intelligent Warehouse's capabilities for business metadata management with third-party tools that manage the extraction and transformation of data. SAS/Warehouse will specifically focus on maintenance tasks; for instance, users will no longer have to write customized code to clean, extract, and load data.

COMPANY NAME: Hewlett-Packard Co (351016); Oracle Corp (010740); SAS Institute Inc (016021)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Decision Support Systems; Database Management; Information Retrieval; Data Warehouses

REVISION DATE: 20011130

16/5/9 (Item 9 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00084077 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: PLATINUM ProReports 1.4 (560669)

TITLE: Corporate Ammunition
AUTHOR: Tyo, Jay
SOURCE: Information Week, v549 p68(2) Oct 16, 1995
ISSN: 8750-6874
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.informationweek.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Review
GRADE: B

PLATINUM Technology's PLATINUM ProReports 1.4 allows users to pull information from more than one source to a single report. Native drivers for DB2, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, Rdb/VMS, and CA-Ingres are provided. The product runs with Microsoft Windows 3.1, Windows 95, and Windows NT; a beta version for Motif has just been issued. ProReports provides mouse-driven functions for designing and constructing reports. Its uniqueness lies in its ability to link various styles or data sources in a single report. This release can be configured with **query** governors that **monitor** elapsed time, number of rows retrieved, and number of tables joined. Optimizers can be used to accelerate processing, and caching options can manage large returned data sets. ProReports has a database metadata definition language, MDL, with such amenities as hidden database login and obscuring of confusing tables and fields.

PRICE: \$695

COMPANY NAME: Computer Associates International Inc (081957)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts Charts
DESCRIPTORS: Report Generators; Information Retrieval; Database Utilities;
DB2; Oracle; Informix; Rdb; Windows; Windows NT/2000; IBM PC &
Compatibles; Ingres
REVISION DATE: 20000830

16/5/10 (Item 10 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00078914 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Company - PLATINUM technology inc (860174)

TITLE: Platinum's Motto: Carpe Diem
AUTHOR: Rinaldi, Damian V
SOURCE: Client/Server Computing, v2 n6 p22(4) Jun 1995
ISSN: 1059-3470

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Company

PLATINUM Technology Incorporated commands well over \$100 million in assets along with a capable and confident staff and a healthy image on the stock market. All of these factors combine to create an excellent prognosis for the systems management software vendor. The twofold Platinum strategy involves a quest to provide the elusive 'complete solution,' while maintaining a determined course of quality and a high level of customer service. The company's acquisition strategy will clearly be a key factor as

Platinum strives to achieve its goals. An inspection of the company's recent track record reveals acquisitions of database **monitoring** and **query** tools, job management technology, distribution software, middleware, consulting services, and much more as enumerated here.

COMPANY NAME: PLATINUM technology inc (434728)
DESCRIPTORS: Software Marketing; Client/server; Middleware; Data Center
Operations; Network Software
REVISION DATE: 19970630

16/5/11 (Item 11 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00076410 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: EDA/SQL (602612); Oracle Transparent Gateway for EDA/SQL
(510301); Informix Enterprise Gateway (522597); Platinum Quest (555444);
Tuxedo (276197)

TITLE: **Middleware Madness**
AUTHOR: Jacobs, Ian
SOURCE: VARBusiness, v11 n3 p119(3) Mar 1, 1995
ISSN: 0894-5802
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.varbiz.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Middleware is a layer of software that sits between the client and the distributed data source. Information Builders' (IBI) Enterprise Data Access/Structured Query Language (EDA/SQL) middleware permits users to create an SQL query for any source. Oracle Transparent Gateway for EDA/SQL joins data from disparate sources, to provide a uniform, relational view of all data. Informix Software also has a partnership with IBI, the result of which is the Informix Enterprise Gateway. This product also provides a single interface for accessing enterprise data. Database-independent solutions are also available, such as Platinum Technology's Platinum Quest. Platinum is a GUI tool for accessing and querying different sources without having to build complex SQL **queries**. Novell's Tuxedo transaction processing **monitor** goes beyond providing data access; it also can be used for running, developing, and managing transaction applications, and may decrease network traffic.

COMPANY NAME: Information Builders Inc (032174); Oracle Corp (010740);
Informix Software Inc (110451); Epicor Software Corp (543349); BEA
Systems Inc (616869)
DESCRIPTORS: Middleware; Information Retrieval; System Monitoring;
Integration Software; Oracle
REVISION DATE: 20011130

16/5/12 (Item 12 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00070074 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Visual Development Environment (531065)

TITLE: **Code-Development Tools Support New Fixed-Point DSP**
AUTHOR: Staff
SOURCE: Personal Eng & Instrumentation News, v11 n8 p11(2) Aug 1994
ISSN: 0748-0016
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.pein.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Analysis
GRADE: Product Analysis, No Rating

Go DSP's Visual Development Environment (VDE) software interoperates with Texas Instrument's evaluation board. The software includes a Windows debugger and ROM monitor, and can manage the downloading and debugging of code. VDE reads the listing file from the Texas Instruments assembler, and will allow users to monitor and control code execution through either breakpoints or single stepping. The ROM **monitor** can virtualize I/Os, **query** data variables, and implement multiple breakpoints. One useful feature works in conjunction with the breakpoints. When a DSP changes data values that a variable may point to during processing, the VDE debugger will capture these different values at different breakpoints, and can list the results in different windows.

PRICE: \$59

COMPANY NAME: Go DSP (594121)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Screen Layouts
DESCRIPTORS: Program Development Aids; Windows; IBM PC & Compatibles;
Debuggers; Embedded Systems; DSP (Digital Signal Processors);
Industrial Engineering
REVISION DATE: 19990530

16/5/13 (Item 13 from file: 256)
DIALOG(R) File 256:SoftBase:Reviews,Companies&Prods.
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00068432 DOCUMENT TYPE: Review

PRODUCT NAMES: Frye Utilities for Networks (287571); Saber LAN
Workstation 5.0 (485152); Saber Server Manager 1.0 (524123); LANdesk 1.51
(499811); LANLord 2.1 (378852)

TITLE: Network Management Software for NetWare LANs
AUTHOR: Ferrill, Paul
SOURCE: InfoWorld, v16 n38 p108(11) Sep 19, 1994
ISSN: 0199-6649
HOMEPAGE: <http://www.infoworld.com>

RECORD TYPE: Review
REVIEW TYPE: Product Comparison
GRADE: Product Comparison, No Rating

Four network management products are compared for price/performance, installation and setup, performance, documentation, and support. Frye Utilities for Networks emerges the victor, with no rating lower than good, and excellent network **monitoring**, inventory functions, **queries**, and reporting. Five of the nine modules in the suite tested performed either exceptionally or better than average. The other four products, Saber LAN Workstation 5.0 with Saber Server Manager 1.0, LANdesk Manager 1.51, and LANLord 2.1 with XTree Tools for Networks 1.5, fared almost as well. All the products are rated good or very good for value. Saber LAN Workstation's SaberBasic scripting language for automated software distribution is noteworthy. LANdesk Manager is the best integrated; all modules are executed from one Microsoft Windows interface. LANLord gets high marks for workstation management and application metering, while XTree Tools earns top ratings for network monitoring.

COMPANY NAME: VERITAS Software Corp (459305); McAfee.com (490113); Intel Corp (097551); Symantec Corp (386251)
SPECIAL FEATURE: Charts Screen Layouts Graphs
DESCRIPTORS: Network Management; Network Administration Tools; Network Software; LANs; System Monitoring; Windows; IBM PC & Compatibles; NetWare
REVISION DATE: 20000930

13/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06907055 **Image available**

DATABASE MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, **QUERY** PROCESSING METHOD FOR **DATABASE**
MANAGEMENT SYSTEM, AND **RECORDING** MEDIUM **STORED** WITH PROGRAM FOR
ACTUALIZING SAME METHOD

PUB. NO.: 2001-134580 [JP 2001134580 A]
PUBLISHED: May 18, 2001 (20010518)
INVENTOR(s): HOZAI TAKASHI
ONIZUKA MAKOTO
KUROIWA JUNICHI
NISHIOKA SHUICHI
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP (NTT)
APPL. NO.: 11-312482 [JP 99312482]
FILED: November 02, 1999 (19991102)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/30 ; G06F-012/00**

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To provide a **DBMS**, a **query processing** method for this **DBMS**, and a **recording** medium **stored** with a program for actualizing the method which can obtain a result complying with the state of a user side without generating a **query** statement individually each time the state of the user side changes.

SOLUTION: This **DBMS** has a means 3 which stores data, means 21 and 231 which manages a state wherein a **query** is given, and **query processing** means 22 and 232 which automatically add **retrieval** conditions other than the **query** and **retrieve** data. Further, the **query processing** method for the **DBMS** which uses them and the **recording** medium where its program is recorded are disclosed.

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13/5/2 (Item 2 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06753461 **Image available**

METHOD, DEVICE AND SYSTEM FOR RETRIEVING DOCUMENT AND RECORDING MEDIUM

PUB. NO.: 2000-339323 [JP 2000339323 A]
PUBLISHED: December 08, 2000 (20001208)
INVENTOR(s): INAGAKI HIROTO
TANAKA KAZUO
APPLICANT(s): NIPPON TELEGR & TELEPH CORP (NTT)
APPL. NO.: 11-145678 [JP 99145678]
FILED: May 25, 1999 (19990525)
INTL CLASS: **G06F-017/30**

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To scalably process mass document indexes and mass user **queries**.

SOLUTION: This device has a user **query processing** part A-1 which performs morphological analysis of a user **query** and records it in a shared memory S-1, an object document processing part A-2 which performs morphological analysis of an inputted **processing** object document, prepares a document index and records it on a document index **database** D-3, registration **query processing** A-3 which reads a **query** content from the shared memory, **retrieves** it from the document index **database** and records proper document information on the shared memory when the document information fitting the user **query** is extracted and a **retrieval** result **processing** part A-4 which reads the document information being a retrieval result recorded on the shared memory and outputs it to the user.

13/5/3 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

014204639 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2002-025336/200203
XRPX Acc No: N02-019607

Database query processing method for relational database management system, involves returning the query specified data, based on the response from query processor

Patent Assignee: IBM CANADA LTD (IBMC); HUFFMAN P C (HUFF-I); MCKNIGHT K A (MCKN-I); SHARPE D C (SHAR-I); ZILIO D C (ZILI-I)
Inventor: HUFFMAN P C; MCKNIGHT K A; SHARPE D C; ZILIO D C
Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20010037329	A1	20011101	US 2001757428	A	20010110	200203 B
CA 2307155	A1	20011028	CA 2307155	A	20000428	200203

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2307155 A 20000428

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 20010037329	A1		7	G06F-017/30	
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CA 2307155	A1 E			G06F-017/30	
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Abstract (Basic): US 20010037329 A1

NOVELTY - A query processor (14) calls the data manager to access query specified data. A data manager performs call back to the query processor to indicate whether the data satisfies filtering criteria or not. The data manager returns the query specified data based on response from query processor.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) Query processing system;
- (b) Recording medium storing database query processing program

USE - For relational database management system.

ADVANTAGE - The number of page stabilizations required to execute the query is reduced. The efficiency of the execution of database query is improved.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart illustrating the steps in query interpretation.

Query processor (14)

pp; 7 DwgNo 1/1

Title Terms: DATABASE ; QUERY ; PROCESS; METHOD; RELATED; DATABASE ; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; RETURN; QUERY ; SPECIFIED; DATA; BASED; RESPOND; QUERY ; PROCESSOR

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

13/5/4 (Item 2 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014179051 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-663279/200176
XRPX Acc No: N01-494192

Selectively auditing accesses to rows within a relational database at a database server on receiving a query from a client by creating a result and an audit record

Patent Assignee: ORACLE CORP (ORAC-N)

Inventor: LEI C H; SACK P; WONG D M

Number of Countries: 093 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200182118	A2	20011101	WO 2001US3750	A	20010205	200176 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 2000559171 A 20000426

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 200182118	A2	E	19	G06F-017/00	

Designated States (National): AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA
CH CN CR CU CZ DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP
KE KG KP KR KZ LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT
RO RU SD SE SG SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK EA ES FI FR GB GH GM GR
IE IT KE LS LU MC MW MZ NL OA PT SD SE SL SZ TR TZ UG ZW

Abstract (Basic): WO 200182118 A2

NOVELTY - A **query** is received at a relational **database** from an application, **step** 302, the system determines if **auditing** is enabled, **step** 303 and, if not, **proceeds** to produce a **query** result, **step** 305, which is returned, **step** 314, otherwise the system modifies the **query** by inserting monitoring logic into it, **step** 304. The optimization layer performs row merging, **step** 305, the system **processes** the **queries** to produce a result, **step** 306 and creates an **audit record** of the accessed row, **step** 310, before recording the record, **step** 312 and returning the result to the application, **step** 314.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for a computer readable medium with instructions and for an auditing apparatus.

USE - Selectively auditing access to a relational **database**.

ADVANTAGE - Auditing selectively according to audit conditions.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a flow chart of the process.

pp; 19 DwgNo 3/4

Title Terms: SELECT; AUDIT; ACCESS; ROW; RELATED; **DATABASE** ; **DATABASE** ;
SERVE; RECEIVE; **QUERY** ; CLIENT; RESULT; AUDIT; RECORD

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/00**

File Segment: EPI

13/5/5 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350: Derwent WPIX

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013965820 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-450034/200148

XPX Acc No: N01-333066

Database retrieval **system** has processor which establishes search space in database based on set-up range and classification measure and retrieves components in search space responsive to query

Patent Assignee: MORPHOMETRIX TECHNOLOGIES INC (MORP-N)

Inventor: LAPP A I; RAZ R S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6230154	B1	20010508	US 9752618	A	19970715	200148 B
			US 98115608	A	19980715	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9752618 P 19970715; US 98115608 A 19980715

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6230154	B1		9	G06F-017/30	Provisional application US 9752618

Abstract (Basic): US 6230154 B1

NOVELTY - A processor generates search parameters and determines classification measure based on search parameters. The classification measure provides similarity between **search** parameters for a **query**

and stored component in a database (330). The processor establishes search space in the database based on set-up range and classification measure, and retrieves components in search space responsive to the query.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for a method for retrieving components from a database in response to a query.

USE - Database retrieval system.

ADVANTAGE - Attains large time saving, high-speed and ensures correct screening decision.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a schematic drawing of a database retrieval system.

pp; 9 DwgNo 4/4

Title Terms: DATABASE ; RETRIEVAL; SYSTEM; PROCESSOR; ESTABLISH; SEARCH; SPACE; DATABASE ; BASED; SET-UP; RANGE; CLASSIFY; MEASURE; RETRIEVAL; COMPONENT; SEARCH; SPACE; RESPOND; QUERY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

13/5/6 (Item 4 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013749893 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-234122/200124

Related WPI Acc No: 1999-153243; 1999-166961; 1999-214402

XRPX Acc No: N01-167351

Database querying apparatus includes memory device that stores query engine module which is executed by the processor to build query structure and to retrieve indicia of records satisfying the query

Patent Assignee: NOVELL INC (NOVE-N)

Inventor: BRADSHAW W B; DAVIS J R; HODGKINSON A A; JENSEN B L; PATHAKIS S W ; SANDERS D S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6167393	A	20001226	US 9626892	A	19960920	200124 B
			US 96749575	A	19961115	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9626892 P 19960920; US 96749575 A 19961115

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6167393	A		29	G06F-017/00	Provisional application US 9626892

Abstract (Basic): US 6167393 A

NOVELTY - Arbitrarily structured records and query structure are stored in the memory device. A query engine module which is also stored in the memory device, is executed by processor to build the query structure and to retrieve indicia of records satisfying the query.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the method of querying arbitrary structured records in database.

USE - For querying database.

ADVANTAGE - Operators are adapted to operate on sets of multiple values instead of just single values and return multiple values as their result. Universal and existential quantifier operator are supported with respect to multiple values. A query of arbitrary complexity that contains multiple separate full text search expression can be evaluated.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic block diagram of an arbitrary structured record, illustrating the details of individual fields within such a record.

pp; 29 DwgNo 4/14

Title Terms: DATABASE ; APPARATUS; MEMORY; DEVICE; STORAGE; QUERY ; ENGINE; MODULE; EXECUTE; PROCESSOR; BUILD; QUERY ; STRUCTURE; RETRIEVAL;

INDICIA; RECORD; SATISFY QUERY
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00
File Segment: EPI

13/5/7 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013500030 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-671971/200065
XRPX Acc No: N00-498138

Processing of airline reservations for manipulating electronic airline data, involves permitting client terminal to use airline reservation record stored in storage subsystem after input and appending process

Patent Assignee: SABRE INC (SABR-N)
Inventor: MEHOVIC F
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6122642	A	20000919	US 96588463	A	19960118	200065 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96588463 A 19960118

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6122642	A	12	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6122642 A

NOVELTY - The method involves inputting airline reservation records to a transaction processing server computer. A selected database query statement is appended to each airline reservation record. The airline reservation records are stored with the selected database query statement in a storage subsystem. A client terminal is permitted to use the stored airline reservation records.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the airline reservation system.

USE - For propagating, retrieving and manipulating electronic airline data.

ADVANTAGE - Provides framework for propagating transaction processing facility-based computerized reservation system data to relational database management system for subsequent retrieval and use in transparent manner by end user. Enables end user to access data after propagation to relational database management system using already known language structure software loaded for operation of database server.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a schematic representation of communicably linked hardware components illustrating retrieval and use of propagated transaction processing facility data.

pp; 12 DwgNo 8/9

Title Terms: PROCESS; AIRLINE; RESERVE; MANIPULATE; ELECTRONIC; AIRLINE; DATA; PERMIT; CLIENT; TERMINAL; AIRLINE; RESERVE; RECORD; STORAGE; STORAGE; SUBSYSTEM; AFTER; INPUT; PROCESS

Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30
File Segment: EPI

13/5/8 (Item 6 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012773877 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-580104/199949
Related WPI Acc No: 1998-609861
XRPX Acc No: N99-428285

Index searching system for world wide web

Patent Assignee: DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP (DIGI)
Inventor: BURROWS M
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5966710	A	19991012	US 96695060	A	19960809	199949 B
			US 98150349	A	19980909	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96695060 A 19960809; US 98150349 A 19980909

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5966710	A	43	G06F-017/30	Div ex application US 96695060 Div ex patent US 5832500

Abstract (Basic): US 5966710 A

NOVELTY - The **processor** (142) **searches** index **stored** in memory (144) to identify one or more location identifiers of particular ones of index entries which correspond to particular ones of search items and to determine the location within the stored information based on identified location identifier.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The memory (144) stores index including index entries which represent either a unique portion of stored information or attribute related to unique portion of stored information. Each of the index entry is having one or more location identifier. The location identifiers represent unique location within stored information. The corresponding unique portion or attribute occurs within the **stored** information. The **processor** (142) connected to memory, **searches** **stored** index in response to **query**. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for index searching method.

USE - For searching index for information or data retrieval in world wide web.

ADVANTAGE - The data structures of index are optimized for **query** access, thereby the word location pairs are compressed to reduce storage and uncompressing is minimized to pressure processor cycles during searching. The data structure of the index also allow concurrent maintenance of index to delete old entries and to add new entries while **queries** are **processed**. Facilitates to **retrieve** copy of page to be deleted and content of retrieved copy can be reindexed and there are several reissue requests outstanding for particular deleted page since the behavior of web is undeterministic.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure depicts the block diagram of distributed **database** storing multimedia information indexed and searched.

Processor (142)
Memory (144)
pp; 43 DwgNo 1/26

Title Terms: INDEX; SEARCH; SYSTEM; WORLD; WIDE; WEB

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

13/5/9 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012765395 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-571523/199948

XRPX Acc No: N99-421167

Database query **executing method in computer**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: COCHRANE R J; PIRAHESH M H; RIELAUE S P; SIDLE R S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5963934	A	19991005	US 97884820	A	19970630	199948 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97884820 A 199706

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5963934	A		28	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 5963934 A

NOVELTY - The script language statements are compiled to modify the generated internal representation, to reflect the passing of the statements. Each statement specifies syntax and semantics of **database** language for declaring and maintaining persistent **database** language routines.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - A **query** containing one or more script language statements is compiled to generate an internal representation. The execution of the script language statements is optimized using modified internal representation. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for **database query** executing apparatus.

USE - For **executing database query** to **retrieve** data from relational **database stored** on data storage device.

ADVANTAGE - Operates even on complex data types without moving the processing out of the compiler. Simplifies parameterized recursion by providing one **query** with parameters that can be changed. Addresses simple sequencing of statements, definition and uses local variables and iteration. Enables to return tables even while processing case statement.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of frame work that supports the integration of intelligent compiler.

pp; 28 DwgNo 1/17

Title Terms: **DATABASE ; QUERY ; EXECUTE; METHOD; COMPUTER**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

13/5/10 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012721054 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-527166/199944

XRPX Acc No: N99-390496

Query processing system for database generator in document search and retrieval system

Patent Assignee: TM PATENTS LP (TMPA-N)

Inventor: LINOFF G S; STANFILL C W

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5953723	A	19990914	US 9342357	A	19930402	199944 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9342357 A 19930402

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5953723	A		25	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 5953723 A

NOVELTY - Dictionary (22) stores record location identifiers for identifying word in document text base and location of word in encoded text file of encoded **record** associated with identified word. **Query processor** (13) on reception of **query**, identifies location identifier in dictionary by look-up table (42), using which a file processor (23) locates record in encoded index file.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The encoded index file is decoded to generate the encoded locator values in the locator entries for identifying locations in the document text base of the **query**.

USE - In **database generator in document search and retrieval system**.

ADVANTAGE - As indicators are used to locate a record identifier in a dictionary look-up table, the time consumption of transfer operations

is reduced.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the functional block diagram of a document **query** processing system.

Query processor (13)
Dictionary (22)
File processor (23)
Dictionary look-up table (42)
pp; 25 DwgNo 1/7

Title Terms: **QUERY** ; PROCESS; SYSTEM; **DATABASE** ; GENERATOR; DOCUMENT;
SEARCH; RETRIEVAL; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

13/5/11 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012712065 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-518178/199943

XRPX Acc No: N99-385371

Random-sampling based retrieval system for statistical information

Patent Assignee: AT & T CORP (AMTT)

Inventor: COHEN E; LEWIS D D

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5950189	A	19990907	US 97775913	A	19970102	199943 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97775913 A 19970102

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5950189	A	15	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 5950189 A

NOVELTY - A **database** sampling unit (20) outputs a set of lists of **record** identifiers as sampled representation. By using the sampled representation, a **query processor** (30) computes approximation of dot product between the **database query** and each **database record**. The return results of **processor** are obtained by a **retrieval system** (10) only when **query** exceeds predetermined threshold value.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The sampled representation represents text, numerical data, digitized images, sound or other information. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the method of retrieving information from a **database**.

USE - For statistical information retrieval system.

ADVANTAGE - Since dot product obtained is independent of weight distribution of instance vectors and depend only on relative value of entry and decreases for high valued entries, **database** storage information, processor computation including floating point calculation is reduced.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows schematic diagram of random sample based information retrieval system.

Retrieval system (10)
Database sampling unit (20)
Query processor (30)
pp; 15 DwgNo 1/8

Title Terms: RANDOM; SAMPLE; BASED; RETRIEVAL; SYSTEM; STATISTICAL;
INFORMATION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

13/5/12 (Item 10 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012408294 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-214402/199918
Related WPI Acc No: 1999-153243; 1999-166961; 2001-234122
XRPX Acc No: N99-157805

Memory device of database query formulating and executing apparatus
Patent Assignee: NOVELL INC (NOVE-N)
Inventor: BRADSHAW W B; DAVIS J R; HODGKINSON A A; JENSEN B L; PATHAKIS S W
; SANDERS D S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5884304	A	19990316	US 9626892	A	19960920	199918 B
			US 96749576	A	19961115	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9626892 P 19960920; US 96749576 A 19961115

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5884304	A		28	G06F-017/30	Provisional application US 9626892

Abstract (Basic): US 5884304 A

NOVELTY - Modules executable on the **processor** and data structures with data associated with the modules are **stored** in memory (14). The **records** , **query** structure (70) representing a selection criterion, alternate key index and **query** engine module are **stored** . The **query** engine module **executable** by the **processor** uses alternate key index to **retrieve** indicia of **records** satisfying **query** .

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a method of formulating and **executing** a **query** against **records** in a **database** .

USE - For **database query** formulating and executing apparatus.

ADVANTAGE - Enables to efficiently **query** a **database** comprised of arbitrarily structured records. Enables operators to operate on set of multiple values instead of just single values and return multiple values as their result, instead of just a single result. Enables efficient construction and execution of **queries** directed to a heterogeneous **database** .

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic block diagram of a memory device illustrating data and executables that may be stored.

Memory device (14)

Query structure (70)

pp; 28 DwgNo 3/14

Title Terms: MEMORY; DEVICE; **DATABASE** ; **QUERY** ; FORMULATION; EXECUTE; APPARATUS

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

13/5/13 (Item 11 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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012347136 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1999-153243/199913
Related WPI Acc No: 1999-166961; 1999-214402; 2001-234122
XRPX Acc No: N99-110516

Hybrid query formulating and executing apparatus for heterogeneous database

Patent Assignee: NOVELL INC (NOVE-N)
Inventor: BRADSHAW W B; DAVIS J R; HODGKINSON A A; JENSEN B L; PATHAKIS S W
; SANDERS D S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5870739	A	19990209	US 9626892	A	19960920	199913 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9626892 P 19960920; US 96751540 A 19961115

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
 US 5870739 A 28 G06F-017/30 Provisional application US 9626892
 Abstract (Basic): US 5870739 A

NOVELTY - A **query** engine module to be **executed** by **processor** is **stored** in memory device for building hybrid **query** structure and **retrieving** indicia of **records** satisfying **query**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - Arbitrary structured records comprising text field of predetermined size and **database** field are stored in memory device (14). **Database** comprises full text index and **database** index for identifying text field and **database** field. Simple and compound alternate key indices are included in **database**. A hybrid **query** structure having full text and non- full text selection criterions corresponding to full text and **database** indices are stored in memory device. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are included for the following:

- (a)
- (b) method of formulating and **executing** hybrid **query** against **records** in **database** ;
- (c) memory device for storing data structures corresponding to hybrid **query**

USE - For structuring, indexing and executing **queries** for heterogeneous **database**.

ADVANTAGE - Supports aggregation and selection operators that act on sets of multiple values to yield single value. Creates and maintains compound alternate indices on **database** records. Supports optimization of disjunctive **query** using compound alternate indices.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows schematic representation of **query** executing apparatus for heterogeneous **database**.

Memory device (14)
 pp; 28 DwgNo 1/14

Title Terms: HYBRID; **QUERY** ; FORMULATION; EXECUTE; APPARATUS; HETEROGENEOUS; **DATABASE**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

13/5/14 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012114546 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-531458/199845

Related WPI Acc No: 1997-526022; 1998-568201; 2000-375416

XRPX Acc No: N98-414736

Database **query** execution method for selecting particular data records - involves receiving **query** , optimizer formulating access plan, establishing communication with buffer manager, creating **query** plan and **retrieving** records

Patent Assignee: SYBASE INC (SYBA-N)

Inventor: AGARWAL B; RUBIN D S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5812996	A	19980922	US 94273867	A	19940712	199845 B
			US 95554126	A	19951106	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95554126 A 19951106; US 94273867 A 19940712

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
 US 5812996 A 40 G06F-017/30 CIP of application US 94273867

Abstract (Basic): US 5812996 A

The method involves receiving a **query** for selecting particular data records, and formulating a **query** plan, at an optimizer (266), for accessing them from the **database**, in a number of substeps. The optimizer examines a **query** for accessing an object by retrieving particular data records. Communication is established between the optimizer and a buffer manager regarding the object to be accessed, where the buffer manager transmits information regarding cache usage to the optimizer.

A **query** plan is created, based on the examination and communication establishment. The **query** plan for **retrieving** particular data **records** is **executed**, where the buffer manager provides access to the object based in part on how the object uses the cache.

ADVANTAGE - Optimizer, effectively, formulates 'hints' for the buffer manager, and knowledge of the **query** is passed down.

Dwg.2/8

Title Terms: **DATABASE** ; **QUERY** ; EXECUTE; METHOD; SELECT; DATA; RECORD; RECEIVE; **QUERY** ; FORMULATION; ACCESS; PLAN; ESTABLISH; COMMUNICATE; BUFFER; MANAGE; **QUERY** ; PLAN; RETRIEVAL; RECORD

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

13/5/15 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011293792 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1997-271697/199724

XPX Acc No: N97-225224

Identifying textual documents and multimedia files corresponding to search topic - accepting query and returning single search results list having text and multimedia information

Patent Assignee: INFONAUTICS CORP (INFO-N)

Inventor: BARR T; BEATTIE J T; HUSICK L A; KOPELMAN J; KRUPIT M S; MORGAN H ; WATKEYS E H; WEINBERGER M I

Number of Countries: 024 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9710537	A2	19970320	WO 96US15664	A	19960913	199724 B
AU 9672026	A	19970401	AU 9672026	A	19960913	199730
WO 9710537	A3	19970424	WO 96US15664	A	19960913	199731
US 5659742	A	19970819	US 95528683	A	19950915	199739
US 5675788	A	19971007	US 95529233	A	19950915	199746
US 5742816	A	19980421	US 95529250	A	19950915	199823

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95529250 A 19950915; US 95528683 A 19950915; US 95529233 A 19950915

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; US 5241671; US 5404435; US 5404506; US 5524193

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

WO 9710537 A2 E 90 G06F-000/00

Designated States (National): AU CA CN JP MX NZ

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE

AU 9672026 A G06F-019/00 Based on patent WO 9710537

US 5659742 A 43 G06F-017/30

US 5675788 A 44 G06F-017/30

US 5742816 A 43 G06F-017/30

WO 9710537 A3 G06F-000/00

Abstract (Basic): WO 9710537 A

The method for identifying textual documents and multimedia files involves storing a number of document and multimedia records each of

which represent a document or multimedia file. The document records have associated text information fields, each of which represents text from one of the textual documents, and the multimedia records have multimedia information fields representing only digital video or audio information and associated text fields, each representing text associated with one of the multimedia information fields.

A single search **query** corresponding to the search topic is received pref in a natural language format, and an index **database** is searched in accordance with the single search **query** to simultaneously identify document records and multimedia records related to the single search **query**. A search result list having entries representing both textual documents and multimedia files related to the single search **query** is generated in accordance with the document records and the multimedia records identified by the index **database** search. Text or digital video or audio information corresponding to the search topic is retrieved by selecting entries from the search result list.

USE - Automated multi-user system for identifying and retrieving text and multi-media files from various publisher sources.

ADVANTAGE - Enables searching and retrieval of library or **database** to identify text documents and multimedia files relevant to **query**.

Dwg.4/12

Title Terms: IDENTIFY; TEXT; DOCUMENT; FILE; CORRESPOND; SEARCH; TOPIC;
ACCEPT; **QUERY**; RETURN; SINGLE; SEARCH; RESULT; LIST; TEXT; INFORMATION
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00 ; G06F-017/30 ;
G06F-019/00
File Segment: EPI

13/5/16 (Item 14 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010691118 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-188074/199619
XRPX Acc No: N96-157369

Data sharing database system for cooperating and independent data gatherers - executes record management program contg. search routine and display view routine which uses view prioritisation rule set of contributor, and which resolves conflicts between data fields and viewing prioritisation rule set

Patent Assignee: SANFORD M D (SANF-I)
Inventor: SANFORD M D
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5504890	A	19960402	US 94214690	A	19940317	199619 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94214690 A 19940317

Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 5504890 A 21 G06F-017/30

Abstract (Basic): US 5504890 A

Data is shared among cooperating but independently-operating data-gathering contributors. Each contributor maintains a **database** with information which pertains to monitored entities. The information is arranged in data fields. In each **database**, a contributor-specific subset of the data fields is identified which contains information about the monitored entities which is uniquely associated with a particular one of the cooperating but independently-operating data-gathering contributors.

For each **database**, a monitored-entity subset of data fields is identified which contains information about the monitored entities which is not uniquely associated with one of the cooperating but independently-operating data-gathering contributors, and which appears in the databases. A viewing prioritisation rule set is derived for each of the cooperating but independently-operating data-gathering

contributors.

A record management program is provided which is **executed** by a data processing system. The **record** management program includes a **search** routine which responds to a **search query** of a particular contributor by **retrieving** data. The data **processing** system further includes a view routine which assembles data for display in accordance with the viewing prioritisation rule set associated with the contributor, and which automatically resolves conflicts between information in the monitored-entity subset of data fields in accordance with the viewing prioritisation rule set.

USE - E.g. for criminal, military, employee or vehicle drivers license **database** .

Dwg.11/11

Title Terms: DATA; SHARE; **DATABASE** ; SYSTEM; COOPERATE; INDEPENDENT; DATA; GATHER; EXECUTE; RECORD; MANAGEMENT; PROGRAM; CONTAIN; SEARCH; ROUTINE; DISPLAY; VIEW; ROUTINE; VIEW; RULE; SET; CONTRIBUTE; RESOLUTION; DATA; FIELD; VIEW; RULE; SET

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

13/5/17 (Item 15 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010504282 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1996-001233/199601

XRFX Acc No: N96-001039

Database **system operating method for shared database in client/server system - involves making shared connection through catalogue server process so as to process schema query requests**

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC); IBM CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: LAI M; LEE T K; NISHIMURA J Y; SHANK G R; NISHIMURA J Y K

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 684569	A1	19951129	EP 95303007	A	19950502	199601 B
JP 8030644	A	19960202	JP 9559533	A	19950317	199615
US 5596745	A	19970121	US 94242939	A	19940516	199710
JP 2996892	B2	20000111	JP 9559533	A	19950317	200007
EP 684569	B1	20010725	EP 95303007	A	19950502	200143
DE 69521839	E	20010830	DE 621839	A	19950502	200158
			EP 95303007	A	19950502	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94242939 A 19940516

Cited Patents: 02Jnl.Ref; EP 304071; JP 3134739

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 684569	A1	E	12	G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

JP 8030644	A		14	G06F-017/30	
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US 5596745	A		12	G06F-017/30	
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JP 2996892	B2		13	G06F-017/30	Previous Publ. patent JP 8030644
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EP 684569	B1	E		G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69521839	E			G06F-017/30	Based on patent EP 684569
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Abstract (Basic): EP 684569 A

The method involves sending a **database** access request from one user application to a **database** access object. This allows messages to be passed from the application to the **database** . The access object includes scheme **retrieval** methods and standard **query language execution** methods.

Schema **query** messages are transferred between the retrieval methods of the object and the **database** through a logical path. The language's unit of work execution methods are transferred between the execution methods of the object and the **database** through a second

logical path.

ADVANTAGE - Reduced processing overheads.

Dwg.1/6

Title Terms: **DATABASE** ; SYSTEM; OPERATE; METHOD; SHARE; **DATABASE** ; CLIENT
; SERVE; SYSTEM; SHARE; CONNECT; THROUGH; CATALOGUE; SERVE; PROCESS; SO;
PROCESS; **QUERY** ; REQUEST

Index Terms/Additional Words: **DATABASE** **_MANAGEM** **ENT_S** **YSTEM_EP** ;
MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/00 ; G06F-015/16

File Segment: EPI

13/5/18 (Item 16 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010245852 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1995-147107/199519

XRPX Acc No: N95-115526

Database **retrieval method** - by creating queries comprising search
expressions generated to supplement each word in input data series,
search expression has terms and phrases equivalent to each input word

Patent Assignee: AT & T CORP (AMTT)

Inventor: BOHM C P; NOWITZ D A; SIMON J J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5404507	A	19950404	US 92844045	A	19920302	199519 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 92844045 A 19920302

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5404507	A	10	G06F-015/40	

Abstract (Basic): US 5404507 A

The method involves the use of a **database** interrogation system.
It searches for records of **database** items when the input data (301)
is incomplete. It automatically creates **queries** with a high
probability of finding the correct item in the **database** . The input
data is a string of target words. The **query** is created by examining
each one of the target words.

When the target words are examined (302) a set of search
expressions is created (304) from a search expression **database** . They
provide an equivalent representation of the target words input string.
The **database** has words, abbreviation and acronyms equivalent to the
words in a field of the **database** . The creation of a search expression
increase the likelihood of retrieving the correct item in the **database**
. The set of search expressions are combined in ordered **queries** . They
are **executed** in the assigned order. The **records** of items **retrieved**
from the **database** are evaluated according to a predetermined
parameter. The item best fitting the original input target words string
is selected.

USE/ADVANTAGE - For e.g. electronic mail order when data is not
complete or partially incorrect. Cost effective, uniform results.

Dwg.3/3

Title Terms: **DATABASE** ; RETRIEVAL; METHOD; **QUERY** ; COMPRISE; SEARCH;
EXPRESS; GENERATE; SUPPLEMENT; WORD; INPUT; DATA; SERIES; SEARCH; EXPRESS
; TERM; PHRASE; EQUIVALENT; INPUT; WORD

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/40

File Segment: EPI

13/5/19 (Item 17 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009108063 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1992-235493/199229

XRPX Acc No: N92-179314

Creating file for storage in relational data - base management - using interface software to perform series of steps utilising retrieval files to identify and retrieve records that satisfy user query

Patent Assignee: VOLT INFORMATION SCI INC (VOLT-N)

Inventor: SCOTT D E

Number of Countries: 014 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 494364	A2	19920715	EP 91119645	A	19911118	199229 B
EP 494364	A3	19931020	EP 91119645	A	19911118	199510

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 91638821 A 19910108

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 2.Jnl.Ref; EP 79465; US 4276597

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 494364	A2	E	32	G06F-015/40	
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

EP 494364	A3	G06F-015/40
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Abstract (Basic): EP 494364 A

The method includes receiving information bearing records which include information representing values of attributes of objects in the real world. An index retrieval file is generated for facilitating the retrieval of particular desired records where the retrieval file consists of multiple bit strings. The information bearing records and the index retrieval file are stored at predetermined addresses or locations in the relational **data base** management system.

The generation of the index retrieval file comprises defining attribute value sets and forming the index retrieval file to indicate the presence or absence of an attribute value associated with the content of each record.

ADVANTAGE - Capable of achieving sub-second response time when servicing retrieval request

Title Terms: FILE; STORAGE; RELATED; DATA; BASE; MANAGEMENT; INTERFACE; SOFTWARE; PERFORMANCE; SERIES; STEP; UTILISE; RETRIEVAL; FILE; IDENTIFY; RETRIEVAL; RECORD; SATISFY; USER; **QUERY**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/40**

File Segment: EPI

13/5/20 (Item 18 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009023695 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1992-151069/199218

XRPX Acc No: N92-112853

Method for information retrieval - storing temporary solution bit-mask N bits in length where each bit corresponds to record in data file

Patent Assignee: MICROSOFT CORP (MICR-N); FOX SOFTWARE INC (FOXSN-N)

Inventor: CHRISTENSEN E R; FULTON D L; TALLMAN B M; CHRISTENSE E R

Number of Countries: 018 Number of Patents: 009

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9206440	A	19920416	WO 91US7260	A	19911004	199218 B
AU 9187447	A	19920428	AU 9187447	A	19911004	199232
			WO 91US7260	A	19911004	
EP 558505	A1	19930908	EP 91918032	A	19911004	199336
			WO 91US7260	A	19911004	
JP 6505816	W	19940630	JP 91517097	A	19911004	199430
			WO 91US7260	A	19911004	
AU 656153	B	19950127	AU 9187447	A	19911004	199512
EP 558505	A4	19931124	EP 91918032	A	19910000	199528

US 5799184	A	1998082	US 90593089	A	19901005	841
			US 9332729	A	19930316	
			US 93108841	A	19930817	
EP 558505	B1	20000126	EP 91918032	A	19911004	200010
			WO 91US7260	A	19911004	
DE 69131941	E	20000302	DE 631941	A	19911004	200018
			EP 91918032	A	19911004	
			WO 91US7260	A	19911004	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90593089 A 19901005; US 9332729 A 19930316; US 93108841 A 19930817

Cited Patents: US 3456243; US 3568155; US 3643226; US 3670310; US 3815083; US 3916387; US 4086628; US 4118788; US 4221003; US 4255796; US 4318184; US 4408273; US 4468728; US 4554631; US 4606002; US 4677550; US 4811199; US 4817036; 1.Jnl.Ref; EP 375307; GB 2196764

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main	IPC	Filing	Notes
WO 9206440	A	E	15				
Designated States (National): AU CA JP							
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LU NL SE							
EP 558505	B1	E		G06F-017/30		Based on patent	WO 9206440
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE							
DE 69131941	E			G06F-017/30		Based on patent	EP 558505
Based on patent							
Based on patent							
AU 9187447	A			G06F-015/40		Based on patent	WO 9206440
EP 558505	A1	E	15	G06F-015/40		Based on patent	WO 9206440
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE							
JP 6505816	W		10	G06F-015/40		Based on patent	WO 9206440
AU 656153	B			G06F-015/40		Previous Publ. patent	AU 9187447
Based on patent							
Based on patent							
US 5799184	A			G06F-012/30		Cont of application	US 90593089
Cont of application							

Abstract (Basic): WO 9206440 A

The **database** system comprises an input, a storage device, an output and a data file stored in the storage device. A system for retrieving a subset of data records from the **database** comprises memory for storing a temporary solution and logic for accessing the index file. The temporary solution bitmask n bits in lengths, stored in memory, comprise bits which each correspond to a record in the data file.

The record number of each data record corresponding to a key value which satisfies the search criteria is ascertained. The bit corresponding to that record number, in the temporary solution bitmask, is set upon review of the complete index file. The temporary solution bitmask uniquely identifies the subset of records in the **database** satisfying the search criteria.

USE/ADVANTAGE - A **database** processing system for **retrieving** stored data in response to a specific **search query**. Determines if a particular data **record** includes information satisfying a particular **search** criteria without accessing the data file.

Dwg.1/6

Title Terms: METHOD; INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; STORAGE; TEMPORARY; SOLUTION; BIT; MASK; N; BIT; LENGTH; BIT; CORRESPOND; RECORD; DATA; FILE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-012/30 ; G06F-015/40 ; G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/40

File Segment: EPI

13/5/21 (Item 19 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007790605 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1989-055717/198908

XPX Acc No: N89-042433

**Computer system operating method for storing and retrieving data -
creating signature file divided into subsets, mapping word signature to
particular subset and storing subsets on storage device**

Patent Assignee: BURKOWSKI F J (BURK-I)

Inventor: KREBS M S

Number of Countries: 007 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 304302	A	19890222	EP 88307650	A	19880818	198908	B
US 4991087	A	19910205	US 88233601	A	19880818	199108	
CA 1291574	C	19911029				199151	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 8719572 A 19870819

Cited Patents: 3.Jnl.Ref; A3...9124; No-SR.Pub; US 4183464

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 304302	A	E 11		

Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT NL

Abstract (Basic): EP 304302 A

The method includes the steps of storing the **database** on the data storage device, creating for the **database** a signature file which is divided into subsets, mapping a word signature to a particular subset during creation of the file and storing the signature file subsets on the data storage device. Then, scanning for a word signature and retrieving the corresponding data from the **data base** in response to a **query** keyword by using the same information that was used to store the word signature in a particular subset.

During the creation of the signature file for a particular document, all common words are ignored, a logical word signature is computed for each remaining word and, if logical word signatures are computed as hash values, any duplicate logical word signatures are eliminated.

ADVANTAGE - Requires only single probe into signature file.

2/2

Title Terms: COMPUTER; SYSTEM; OPERATE; METHOD; STORAGE; RETRIEVAL; DATA; SIGNATURE; FILE; DIVIDE; SUBSET; MAP; WORD; SIGNATURE; SUBSET; STORAGE; SUBSET; STORAGE; DEVICE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-015/40

File Segment: EPI

13/5/22 (Item 20 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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007721139 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1988-355071/198850

Related WPI Acc No: 1993-272416

XRPX Acc No: N88-269254

**Database information manipulation system using attribute topological m
- retrieves stored codes corresp. to predefined ranges of value of each
attribute of each information element**

Patent Assignee: KUECHLER D W (KUEC-I); KUECHLER W L (KUEC-I)

Inventor: KUECHLER D W; KUECHLER W L

Number of Countries: 015 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week	
EP 294583	A	19881214	EP 88107028	A	19880502	198850	B
US 4811199	A	19890307	US 8747703	A	19870508	198912	
CA 1288166	C	19910827				199139	
EP 294583	A3	19920304	EP 88107028	A	19880502	199325	
EP 294583	B1	19960918	EP 88107028	A	19880502	199642	
DE 3855548	G	19961024	DE 3855548	A	19880502	199648	
			EP 88107028	A	19880502		

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 8747703 A 19870508

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; nl.Ref

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lang	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 294583	A	E	24		
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

US 4811199	A		15		
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EP 294583	B1	E	29	G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE ES FR GB GR IT LI LU NL SE

DE 3855548	G			G06F-017/30	Based on patent EP 294583
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Abstract (Basic): EP 294583 A

The information base (12) stored in a memory (14) comprises elements each having one or more attributes with an orderable value. The input subsystem (20) accepts input from a device (22) capable of receiving information base elements, and produces processed representations or topological maps (16) of their attributes.

The output subsystem (30) responds to a **query** (32) specifying one or more attribute values, retrieving the topological maps (16) stored in the memory (14) for manipulation in accordance with the **query**. Output maps (18) indicate those information elements which definitely meet the specification, those which may meet it, and those which do not.

ADVANTAGE - Correspondences are defined in form of topological maps which can be searched rapidly and are compatible with concurrent processing of any number of dimensions or types of information.

Dwg.1/2

Title Terms: **DATABASE**; INFORMATION; MANIPULATE; SYSTEM; ATTRIBUTE; TOPOLOGICAL; RETRIEVAL; STORAGE; CODE; CORRESPOND; PREDEFINED; RANGE; VALUE; ATTRIBUTE; INFORMATION; ELEMENT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-001/00** ; **G06F-015/40**

File Segment: EPI

18/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 347)
DIALOG(R)File 347:JAPIO
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06160768 **Image available**
DATA BASE PROCESSOR

PUB. NO.: 11-102312 [JP 11102312 A]
PUBLISHED: April 13, 1999 (19990413)
INVENTOR(s): OTSUKA SACHIYO
APPLICANT(s): MATSUSHITA DENSO SYSTEM KK
APPL. NO.: 09-278251 [JP 97278251]
FILED: September 25, 1997 (19970925)
INTL CLASS: G06F-012/00 ; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To efficiently obtain data needed for **analyzing** and **retrieving** SQL (structured **query** language) syntax needed for a **query** to a **data base**.

SOLUTION: This **processor** is equipped with a **retrieval** condition analysis part 2 which generates a template by simplifying a key word and syntax constituting retrieval data, a retrieval history file 5 which stores the template as a retrieval history, a calculation order file 6 which stores the retrieval procedure corresponding to the template, and a retrieval key word file 7 which stores the key word of retrieval data whose template is left in the retrieval history; and the retrieval conditions of inputted syntax are managed in a simplified form, and newly inputted retrieval data are simplified and collated with the template to replace a key word for retrieval on condition that the template is identified with the data even if the key word is not identified with the data completely.

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18/5/2 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

014095743 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-579957/200165
Related WPI Acc No: 1998-506250; 2000-181939; 2001-578884
XRPX Acc No: N01-431767

Database **management system** has decision management node for deciding **number of distribution nodes, join nodes for executing process for query**

Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA)
Inventor: KAWAMURA N; NAKANO Y; NEGISHI K; TORII S; TSUCHIDA M
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 20010014888	A1	20010816	US 9380674	A	19930622	200165 B
			US 97810527	A	19970304	
			US 98148648	A	19980904	
			US 99432755	A	19991103	
			US 2000666884	A	20000920	
			US 2001809253	A	20010316	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 937804 A 19930120
Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 20010014888	A1		30	G06F-017/30	Cont of application US 9380674 Cont of application US 97810527 Cont of application US 98148648 Cont of application US 99432755 Cont of application US 2000666884 Cont of patent US 5466357 Cont of patent US 5806059

Abstract (Basic): US 20010014888 A1

NOVELTY - The system has decision management node (97) to decide the number of distribution nodes (90-93) and join nodes (94-96) **analyzing** received **query** and **executing** the **process** for the **query**. The distribution nodes **retrieve** data related to **query** and distributes it to other nodes. The join nodes sorts out the distributed information and merges the sorted information to obtain result for **query** from sorted information and is output.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for **query** processing method.

USE - For parallel **query** processing using relational **database** management system.

ADVANTAGE - The processing time in each node is not biased and number of nodes are decided. When there is scattering in distribution of data, the data is equally distributed to each node and each **database** operation to be executed is parametrized. Hence smooth pipeline operation is performed and **query** process is speeded up.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of the node structure of **database** management system.

Distribution nodes (90-93)

Join nodes (94-96)

Management node (97)

pp; 30 DwgNo 3/12

Title Terms: **DATABASE**; **MANAGEMENT**; **SYSTEM**; **DECIDE**; **MANAGEMENT**; **NODE**;

DECIDE; **NUMBER**; **DISTRIBUTE**; **NODE**; **JOIN**; **NODE**; **EXECUTE**; **PROCESS**; **QUERY**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

18/5/3 (Item 2 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014094670 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-578884/200165

Related WPI Acc No: 1998-506250; 2000-181939; 2001-579957

XRPX Acc No: N01-430793

Query processing method in database management system, involves independently executing database operations in processor in response to database operation requests

Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA)

Inventor: KAWAMURA N; NAKANO Y; NEGISHI K; TORII S; TSUCHIDA M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6256621	B1	20010703	US 94180674	A	19940113	200165 B
			US 97810527	A	19970304	
			US 98148648	A	19980904	
			US 99432755	A	19991103	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 937804 A 19930120

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6256621	B1	32	G06F-017/30	Cont of application US 94180674 Cont of application US 97810527 Cont of application US 98148648 Cont of patent US 5806059 Cont of patent US 6026394

Abstract (Basic): US 6256621 B1

NOVELTY - The input **query request** is **analyzed** and based on which **database** operation requests are generated using key range of hash code obtained by hash function assigned in advance to **database** operation key. The generated **database** operation requests are input to

a **database** processor and are independently executed.
DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) **Recording** medium to **store query processing** program;
- (b) **Database** management system

USE - For **database** management system (**DBMS**).

ADVANTAGE - Efficient and improved system performance is attained as quicker **query** process is realized. The processing time in each node is not biased and pipeline operation is performed smoothly.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic view of data distribution process in **database** management system.

pp; 32 DwgNo 6/12

Title Terms: **QUERY** ; PROCESS; METHOD; **DATABASE** ; MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM;
INDEPENDENT; EXECUTE; **DATABASE** ; OPERATE; PROCESSOR; RESPOND; **DATABASE**
; OPERATE; REQUEST

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

18/5/4 (Item 3 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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014036078 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-520291/200157

XRPX Acc No: N01-385273

Relational database system retrieves **execution procedure**
corresponding to input query , from definition information dictionary,
based on object query conditions

Patent Assignee: FUJITSU LTD (FUIT)

Inventor: SEKINE Y

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6269359	B1	20010731	US 9310291	A	19930128	200157 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 9215224 A 19920130

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6269359	B1	20	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6269359 B1

NOVELTY - Early bind definition unit creates and updates execution procedures upon definition of view table, to realize the **query** subsequently input to view table. When the **query** is input to view table, an **execution** procedure corresponding to the **query** is **retrieved** from a definition information dictionary based on object **query** conditions extracted and composed with the **query** . The composed procedure is then executed

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for the **query analyzing** method in relational **database** system.

USE - For querying view table in relational **database** system.

ADVANTAGE - Response time for a **query** to **database** is reduced, by **retrieving** an optimum **execution** procedure corresponding to the **query** , based on object **query** conditions.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the flowchart illustrating **query analyzing** method in relational **database** system.

pp; 20 DwgNo 4/8

Title Terms: RELATED; **DATABASE** ; SYSTEM; RETRIEVAL; EXECUTE; PROCEDURE;
CORRESPOND; INPUT; **QUERY** ; DEFINE; INFORMATION; DICTIONARY; BASED;
OBJECT; **QUERY** ; CONDITION

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

18/5/5 (Item 4 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014003982

WPI Acc No: 2001-488196/200153

XRPX Acc No: N01-361262

Query processing method for Internet searching text documents,
involves retrieving information in an initial markup language and
presenting it in any other markup language

Patent Assignee: VIGNETTE CORP (VIGN-N)

Inventor: NASR R I; WEBBER N

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6263332	B1	20010717	US 98134263	A	19980814	200153 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 98134263 A 19980814

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6263332	B1		18	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6263332 B1

NOVELTY - A **query** is compiled from its source format into a sequence of instructions for an Internet **query** engine and assigned tags and attributes. An Internet **database** is then searched node by node in a tree representation of a text document for matching tags by **execution** of eXtensible Markup Language (XML) tag-level **search** and **retrieval** and the results are presented in another markup language such as Hypertext Markup Language (HTML) if necessary.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are made for:

- (1) A computer program processing **queries** in a tagged based language.
- (2) A method of establishing codes for nodes within a tree representation of a text document.
- (3) A method of processing a **query** in a tree representation of a text document.
- (4) A computer program for establishing codes for nodes of a tree representation of a document.
- (5) A method of processing a **query** of a tree representation of a document.
- (6) A computer program for performing a method of a **query** for a document.

USE - Filtered searching for information over the Internet.

ADVANTAGE - Allows documents to be presented to a user in a required format. Can carry out partial **searches** and conduct go/no-go **checks** on **searches**.

pp; 18 DwgNo 0/8

Title Terms: **QUERY**; PROCESS; METHOD; SEARCH; TEXT; DOCUMENT; RETRIEVAL; INFORMATION; INITIAL; LANGUAGE; PRESENT; LANGUAGE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

18/5/6 (Item 5 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013654599 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-138811/200115

XRPX Acc No: N01-101049

Information processing system for reading data from large-capacity storage unit through data buffer has disk buffer management device that reads match data piece from buffer storage device before reading remaining data into buffer

Patent Assignee: MITSUBISHI DENKI KK (MITQ); MITSUBISHI ELECTRIC CORP (MITQ)

Inventor: TAMURA T

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2281856	A1	20000930	CA 2281856	A	19990910	200115 B
JP 2000347982	A	20001215	JP 99191192	A	19990706	200115

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 99191192 A 19990706; JP 9987627 A 19990330

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2281856	A1	E	75	G06F-007/22	
JP 2000347982	A		20	G06F-013/12	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2281856 A1

NOVELTY - An order determination device (55) **detects** from a **processing request** the data piece matching the data **stored** in a buffer (53). The read order of the match data piece is **determined** and the remaining data **requested** in the processing request so as to read the match data piece preceding the remaining data. A disk buffer management device (54) reads the match data piece from the buffer storage device before reading the remaining data into the buffer storage device from the storage unit.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for:

(a) a recording medium recording a program for a computer

USE - For reading data from a large-capacity storage unit through a data buffer and, for example, to a **database** system for processing a **query** on a **database** on a disk unit.

ADVANTAGE - A buffer can be used efficiently even if a number of **query** processing tasks access a large-capacity **database** file at the same time.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing is a functional block diagram of the **database** system in the first embodiment of the present invention.

buffer (53)

disk buffer management device (54)

order determination device (55)

pp; 75 DwgNo 2/17

Title Terms: INFORMATION; PROCESS; SYSTEM; READ; DATA; CAPACITY; STORAGE; UNIT; THROUGH; DATA; BUFFER; DISC; BUFFER; MANAGEMENT; DEVICE; READ; MATCH; DATA; PIECE; BUFFER; STORAGE; DEVICE; READ; REMAINING; DATA; BUFFER

Derwent Class: T01; T03

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-007/22 ; G06F-013/12

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-003/06 ; G06F-012/00 ; G11B-023/00

File Segment: EPI

18/5/7 (Item 6 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013586274 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2001-070481/200108

Related WPI Acc No: 2001-234121; 2001-315479

XRPX Acc No: N01-053361

Private information retrieving method from database in communication network, involves retrieving selective information using random address and query such that information is not revealed to database

Patent Assignee: TELCORDIA TECHNOLOGIES INC (TELC-N)

Inventor: DI-CRESCENZO G; ISHAI Y; OSTROVSKY R

Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 200052602	A1	20000908	WO 2000US5359	A	20000301	200108 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99260110 A 19990302

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
WO 200052602 A1 E 33 G06F-017/30
Designated States (National): CA JP
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
MC NL PT SE

Abstract (Basic): WO 200052602 A1

NOVELTY - A random address in **database** and private information retrieval (PIR) **query** for encoding random address are **determined** in server (110). The random address is communicated to inquiring **processor** (100) and **query** to **database** (120) to subsequently **retrieve** selective information from the **database** using random address and **query** such that selective information is not revealed to the **database**.

USE - For retrieving private information selectively from **database** using servers in communication network such as internet.

ADVANTAGE - Reduces complexity and extent of communication between inquiring processor and **database**. Assures private information retrieval even through all but one of servers communicate with each other. The complex **task** of **determining** private information retrieval **queries** for encoding **database** addresses is delegated to servers and performed independently before inquiry by inquiring processor.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of inquiring processor connected to servers **database** in network.

Inquiring processor (100)

Server (110)

Database (120)

pp; 33 DwgNo 1/6

Title Terms: PRIVATE; INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; METHOD; **DATABASE** ;
COMMUNICATE; NETWORK; RETRIEVAL; SELECT; INFORMATION; RANDOM; ADDRESS;
QUERY ; INFORMATION; REVEAL; **DATABASE**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

18/5/8 (Item 7 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013499894 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-671835/200065

XRPX Acc No: N00-498002

Processing of query for transmission from client computing system to object-relational database server, involves indicating error condition and sending received query to object-relational database server

Patent Assignee: ORACLE CORP (ORAC-N)

Inventor: GAUNCE D B; YEE D R

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6119126	A	20000912	US 9887122	A	19980529	200065 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9887122 A 19980529

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes

US 6119126 A 11 G06F-017/00

Abstract (Basic): US 6119126 A

NOVELTY - The method involves indicating error condition if the object-relational structures do not exist on the object-relational **database** server. If the object-relational structures exist on the object-relational **database** server, the received **query** is sent to the object-relational **database** server.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The **query** is received at the client computing system. The **query** is parsed to **determine** which

object-relational structures the **query** is attempting access. The existence of the object-relational structures the **query** is attempting to access in the object-relational **database** server is determined from the data dictionary information loaded from the object-relational **database** server and cached locally on the client computing system. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

- (a) the processor for the **query** to be transmitted to object-relational **database** server;
- (b) and the program storage device storing the **processing** instructions for the **query** for transmission to object-relational **database** sever.

USE - Used in object-oriented programming system within a tabular-relational framework.

ADVANTAGE - Allows user to perform graphical manipulations on the schema for object-relational **database** to user in graphical representation. Allows user to navigate through interconnected mesh of objects that refer to each other.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a flowchart showing the operations related in the processing of the **query**.

pp; 11 DwgNo 4/5

Title Terms: PROCESS; **QUERY**; TRANSMISSION; CLIENT; COMPUTATION; SYSTEM; OBJECT; RELATED; **DATABASE**; SERVE; INDICATE; ERROR; CONDITION; SEND; RECEIVE; **QUERY**; OBJECT; RELATED; **DATABASE**; SERVE

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00

File Segment: EPI

18/5/9 (Item 8 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013465018 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-636961/200061

XRPX Acc No: N00-472259

Database searching apparatus includes memory device to store selected data from several searchable databases

Patent Assignee: ARTNET WORLDWIDE CORP (ARTN-N)

Inventor: GEARY W S

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6070160	A	20000530	US 95446202	A	19950519	200061 B
			US 96593487	A	19960129	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96593487 A 19960129; US 95446202 A 19950519

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6070160	A	65	G06F-017/30	CIP of application US 95446202

Abstract (Basic): US 6070160 A

NOVELTY - A memory device is operably connected to a **processor** which is programmed to **execute** a **search** engine, to **store** data selected from several searchable databases. An input device is operably connected to the processor for providing inputs to the processor in response to actuation by an user.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The search engine is programmed to selectively control interaction and sequencing of sub-engines during the search. The sub-engines comprise a standard **search** sub-engine for performing a **deterministic search**. A keyword **search** sub-engine performs a textual search. A **query** search engine performs fuzzy logic search. The sub-engines are simultaneously loaded to run in the processor, to search the databases. An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is also included for **database** searching method.

USE - For storage and retrieval of information related to art work, artists, market statistics, etc.

ADVANTAGE - The search apparatus is adaptable to continued learning

and thus easily programable to add realistic knowledge expert system hosted on digital computer.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the schematic diagram of referral process of **database** searching apparatus.

pp; 65 DwgNo 6/32

Title Terms: **DATABASE** ; SEARCH; APPARATUS; MEMORY; DEVICE; STORAGE; SELECT ; DATA; SEARCH

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

18/5/10 (Item 9 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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013455712 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 2000-627655/200060

XRPX Acc No: N00-465000

Information retrieval system using natural language queries in Internet, analyzes **language based database** and **natural language query to generate database keywords** and **query keywords, respectively**

Patent Assignee: NOVELL INC (NOVE-N)

Inventor: AKKER D V D; DE BIE P; DE HITA C R; DEUN K V; GOVAERS E C E;

LAVIOLETTE S; MACPHERSON M; PLATTEAU F M J

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6081774	A	20000627	US 97916628	A	19970822	200060 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97916628 A 19970822

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6081774	A		41 G06F-017/27	

Abstract (Basic): US 6081774 A

NOVELTY - A non-real time development system (102) and a real time retrieval system (104) morphologically, syntactically and linguistically analyze a language based **database** and natural language **query**, respectively to generate one or more **database keywords** and **query keywords, respectively**. The **database** and **query keywords** represent content of language based **database** and natural language **query** (160), respectively.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - The non-real time development system creates a **database index** (130) having one or more content based keywords of the **database**, automatically. The real time **retrieval system searches** the index for **query keywords** derived from natural language **query** based on user's **queries**. The non-real time **development system** comprises a software developer's kit for creating **database index**, utilizing a pattern dictionary that includes synonyms and skipwords. A morphous syntactic dictionary in the system includes morphological and syntactic information for words in the natural language of language based **database** and natural language **query**. The real time retrieval system has a natural language interface (170) that creates one or more **query keywords** utilizing pattern and morphosyntactic dictionaries. A **query index matcher** matches one or more **query keywords** with one or more **database keywords**.

USE - For retrieving information from language based **database** using natural language **queries** in Internet and intranet.

ADVANTAGE - Enables any software developer to add information retrieval system to pre-existing software application to provide a user interface that enables user to develop a **query** in natural language. The software developer's kit enables software developers to add natural language interface and associated information retrieval capability to existing software application without any development work.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows functional block diagram of information retrieval system.

Non-real time development system (102)

Real time retrieval system (104)
Database index (130)
Natural language query (160)
Natural language interface (170)
pp; 41 DwgNo 1/19

Title Terms: INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; SYSTEM; NATURAL; LANGUAGE; QUERY ;
LANGUAGE; BASED; DATABASE ; NATURAL; LANGUAGE; QUERY ; GENERATE;
DATABASE ; KEYWORD; QUERY ; KEYWORD; RESPECTIVE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/27
International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-007/00
File Segment: EPI

18/5/11 (Item 10 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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013010087 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-181939/200016
Related WPI Acc No: 1998-506250; 2001-578884; 2001-579957
XRPX Acc No: N00-134304

Implementation system for implementing parallel operations in database management systems comprises several nodes with storage units acting as databases and processor analysing inputted retrieval request to nodes

Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA)
Inventor: KAWAMURA N; NAKANO Y; NEGISHI K; TORII S; TSUCHIDA M
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6026394	A	20000215	US 94180674	A	19940113	200016 B
			US 97810527	A	19970304	
			US 98148648	A	19980904	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 937804 A 19930120

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6026394	A		31	G06F-017/30	Cont of application US 94180674 Cont of application US 97810527 Cont of patent US 5806059

Abstract (Basic): US 6026394 A

NOVELTY - System executes database operations in parallel using nodes and a query processing method. It retrieves data to analyze application program query, creates processing procedure, executes process, and decides join node for sorting, merging and joining data retrieved by distribution node, which retrieves data for processed and join node gets result from retrieved data and outputs it to application program.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - An INDEPENDENT CLAIM is included for a query processing method performed in a database management system.

USE - For implementing parallel operations in a database management system.

ADVANTAGE - Provides a quicker query process.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a schematic view of the data distribution process showing the data distribution method to each node.

pp; 31 DwgNo 6/12

Title Terms: IMPLEMENT; SYSTEM; IMPLEMENT; PARALLEL; OPERATE; DATABASE ;
MANAGEMENT; SYSTEM; COMPRISE; NODE; STORAGE; UNIT; ACT; PROCESSOR;
ANALYSE; RETRIEVAL; REQUEST; NODE
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30
File Segment: EPI

18/5/12 (Item 11 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent X
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013009843 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-181695/200016
XRPX Acc No: N00-134112

Summary table query routing used in database system

Patent Assignee: ORACLE CORP (ORAC-N)
Inventor: CAVE S D; FRAGAPANE P; LAVENDER R L; OSBORN A P
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6023696	A	20000208	US 97962533	A	19971031	200016 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 97962533 A 19971031

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6023696	A		21 G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 6023696 A

NOVELTY - The method involves receiving a **database query** and parsing the **database query** into one or more axis items. A pre-generated **query**, which can populate a table of a **database** and comprises all or one of the axis items of the **database query**, is then identified so that an **executable query** can be generated. The **executable query** is **executed** to **retrieve** the data **requested** by the **database query**.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) the access providing method for accessing a table in a **database** ;

(b) the supporting method in processing **database queries** ;

(c) and the support system in processing **database queries** .

USE - Used in **database** systems.

ADVANTAGE - Ensures efficient and effective summary table usage and improved overall system performance due to automatic and transparent routing of user **queries** to use summary tables containing pre-generated results. Ensures access of summary tables whenever it is logically possible to do so for a given **query** . Minimizes time in **detecting** the ability or lack of ability in using a summary table based on a given user submitted **query** due to use of bitmaps. Improved response to **queries** by rewriting user submitted **queries** with statements that access summary tables containing pre-generated responses, thereby, retrieving fewer records and avoiding or minimizing resultant response time. Can be used to identify an SQL for accessing an optimum summary table.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure is a flowchart depicting a preferred methodology for a summary detection process.

pp; 21 DwgNo 7/9

Title Terms: SUMMARY; TABLE; **QUERY** ; ROUTE; **DATABASE** ; SYSTEM

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

18/5/13 (Item 12 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012924620 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2000-096456/200008
Related WPI Acc No: 1996-518229
XRPX Acc No: N00-074481

Computer database data retrieval program to process a query statement to identify data to be retrieved

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBM)

Inventor: HUANG D T; LIN E T; WANG Y

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 6009265	A	19991228	US 94201822	A	19940225	200008 B
			US 95486087	A	19950607	
			US 96617003	A	19960314	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94201822 A 19940225; US 95486087 A 19950607; US 96617003 A 19960314

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 6009265	A		14	G06F-017/30	Div ex application US 94201822 Cont of application US 95486087

Abstract (Basic): US 6009265 A

NOVELTY - During compile time the program:

(a) determines an optimal sequential execution plan for the **query** statement, and

(b) determines an optimal parallel execution plan based on the optimal sequential execution plan, and based on available resource information;

and during run time:

(a) determines, based on a value of at least one run time variable, whether to use the sequential execution plan without modification or a modification of the parallel execution plan as an optimal run time execution plan, and

(b) executes the **query** statement using the optimal run time execution plan.

USE - As a **database** management system (**DBMS**).

ADVANTAGE - Optimizes the execution of a **database query** by **determining** a parallel execution strategy during bind time to minimize consumption of execution time while allowing some flexibility to make changes in the plan in response to the run time environment.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The drawing shows a high level flowchart of the **query** optimization.

pp; 14 DwgNo 2/7

Title Terms: COMPUTER; **DATABASE** ; DATA; RETRIEVAL; PROGRAM; PROCESS;

QUERY ; STATEMENT; IDENTIFY; DATA; RETRIEVAL

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

18/5/14 (Item 13 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012804646 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-610876/199952

Related WPI Acc No: 1999-610890

XRPX Acc No: N99-450125

Answering method of relational database in internet, intranet network, local area network

Patent Assignee: RED BRICK SYSTEMS INC (REDB-N); INFORMIX SOFTWARE INC (INFO-N)

Inventor: COLBY L S; COLE R L; HASLAM E P; JAZAYERI N; JOHNSON G; MCKENNA W J; SCHUMACHER L E; WILHITE D G

Number of Countries: 024 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9950732	A2	19991007	WO 99US6000	A	19990318	199952 B
AU 9933578	A	19991018	AU 9933578	A	19990318	200010
BR 9909195	A	20001212	BR 999195	A	19990318	200102
			WO 99US6000	A	19990318	
US 6199063	B1	20010306	US 9849784	A	19980327	200115
BR 9909896	A	20010911	BR 999896	A	19990325	200162
			WO 99US6297	A	19990325	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9849784 A 19980327; US 9879670 P 19980327; US 9879671 P 19980327; US 9879679 P 19980327

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
WO 9950732 A2 E 72 G06F-000/00
Designated States (National): AU BR CA JP MX
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU
MC NL PT SE
AU 9933578 A Based on patent WO 9950732
BR 9909195 A G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9950732
US 6199063 B1 G06F-017/30
BR 9909896 A G06F-017/30 Based on patent WO 9950762

Abstract (Basic): WO 9950732 A2

NOVELTY - Judging process is carried out to **determine** if **query** is to be rewritten. If the rewriting of the **query** is **determined**, then **database** is rewritten by utilizing predefined hierarchy of data.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - During determination about rewriting of **database** it is determined if pre computed view is utilized to rewrite the **query** by **determining** if the **query** includes select statement. Then it is **determined** if answering the rewritten **query** is estimated to be more cost effective than answering the **query**. INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) answering system for **database query** ;

(b) computer program product

USE - For answering relational **database** in internet, intranet networks, local area network.

ADVANTAGE - The predetermined hierarchies of data can be utilized in rewriting the original **query** thereby hierarchies allow the deliverance of multidimensional **database** functionality. By efficiently utilized pre computed view which have already been created and **stored** in memory, **processing** efficiency in returning answers to user **queries** is increased.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure depicts flow chart explaining the steps involved in answering **database query**.

pp; 72 DwgNo 6/19

Title Terms: ANSWER; METHOD; RELATED; **DATABASE** ; NETWORK; LOCAL; AREA; NETWORK

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00 ; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

18/5/15 (Item 14 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012263910 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1999-070016/199906

Related WPI Acc No: 1998-594442

XRPX Acc No: N99-051310

Object oriented database gateway for use in computing environment having RDBMS - generates query to enable RDBMS to retrieve tuples required to initialize base attributes of each super-class, if number of super-class of target class is greater than super-class limit

Patent Assignee: INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: PARVATHANENY B A; SRINIVASAN V

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5850544	A	19981215	US 95465702	A	19950606	199906 B
			US 95468082	A	19950606	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95465702 A 19950606; US 95468082 A 19950606

Patent Details:

Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 5850544 A 34 G06F-017/30 Div ex application US 95465702

Abstract (Basic): US 5850544 A

The gateway (106) includes a receiver which receives an object oriented **query** for enabling processor. A **query** set generator (402) **determines** whether the number of super-classes of target class is greater than super-class limit.

Then, a **query** is generated for each super-class of target class, if number of super-classes of target class is greater than super-class limit. When the **query** is **processed**, the **RDBMS** is enabled to **retrieve** tuples required to initialize base attributes of each super-class.

ADVANTAGE - Enables object oriented application to access data in **RDBMS** in object oriented manner.

Dwg.4/20

Title Terms: OBJECT; ORIENT; **DATABASE** ; GATEWAY; COMPUTATION; ENVIRONMENT; GENERATE; **QUERY** ; ENABLE; RETRIEVAL; REQUIRE; BASE; ATTRIBUTE; SUPER; CLASS; NUMBER; SUPER; CLASS; TARGET; CLASS; GREATER; SUPER; CLASS; LIMIT
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

18/5/16 (Item 15 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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012140055 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-556967/199847

XRFX Acc No: N98-434221

Count query processing for database system comprising data container with several records - receiving count query specifying target data within container, determining if target data can contain null values, and processing count query without evaluating target data

Patent Assignee: ORACLE CORP (ORAC-N)

Inventor: COHEN J I; DEPLEDGE M; JAKOBSSON H; OZBUTUN C

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5819256	A	19981006	US 96752128	A	19961120	199847 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 96752128 A 19961120

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5819256	A	12	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 5819256 A

The method involves receiving a count **query** which specifies target data within the data container. It is determined whether the target data can possibly include null values, without evaluating the target data. If the target data cannot possibly include null values, then the count **query** is **processed** by **determining** how many **records** in the container contain the target data, without evaluating the target data.

If the target data can contain null values, then the count **query** is **processed** by **determining** how many **records** in the data container actually contain non-null values for the target data, by reading and evaluating the target data.

USE - For performing COUNT functions in **database** system.

ADVANTAGE - **Processes** count **queries** more efficiently. Does not read and evaluate data from every **record** containing target data, every time count **query** is submitted to **database** server.

Dwg.2/4

Title Terms: COUNT; **QUERY** ; PROCESS; **DATABASE** ; SYSTEM; COMPRISE; DATA; CONTAINER; RECORD; RECEIVE; COUNT; **QUERY** ; SPECIFIED; TARGET; DATA; CONTAINER; DETERMINE; TARGET; DATA; CAN; CONTAIN; NULL; VALUE; PROCESS; COUNT; **QUERY** ; EVALUATE; TARGET; DATA
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**
File Segment: EPI

18/5/17 (Item 16 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011890792 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1998-307702/199827
XRPX Acc No: N98-241870

**Automatic index addition system in relational database - performs
standard query language analysis in execution process unit,
database information recording unit, accumulation and sorting unit and
index control unit over given interval**

Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA)
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
JP 10111819	A	19980428	JP 96264742	A	19961004	199827 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 96264742 A 19961004

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
JP 10111819	A		9	G06F-012/00	

Abstract (Basic): JP 10111819 A

The system includes a SQL analysis and execution process unit (22) which analyses an SQL command and performs **execution** control of the **search process** and updating **process**. A **database process** information **recording** unit (23) **records** the updating time required **execution** of the **search process** commands and the updating process. The total time required for execution of search process command, and updating process is obtained by summing the individual execution times. An accumulation and sorting unit (26) arranges the execution time in a predefined order based on value of execution time.

An SQL command is chosen, whose execution time lies in the higher order half of the arranged execution times. An index control unit (27) adds an index which shortens the search time consumed by the search process of the chosen command. The operations of SQL analysis and execution process unit, **database** process information recording unit, accumulation and sorting unit and index control unit are repeated till the total value of execution times is minimum.

ADVANTAGE - Improves implementation efficiency of relational **database**. Is independent of system administrator's individual skill.

Dwg.1/5

Title Terms: AUTOMATIC; INDEX; ADD; SYSTEM; RELATED; **DATABASE** ;
PERFORMANCE; STANDARD; **QUERY** ; LANGUAGE; ANALYSE; EXECUTE; PROCESS; UNIT
; **DATABASE** ; INFORMATION; RECORD; UNIT; ACCUMULATE; SORT; UNIT; INDEX;
CONTROL; UNIT; INTERVAL

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-012/00**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

18/5/18 (Item 17 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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011751786 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1998-168696/199815
XRPX Acc No: N98-133991

**Report generation system for expert system database - includes
application program allowing user selection of analysis method for report
generation which are translated and returned**

Patent Assignee: NCR CORP (NATC)

Inventor: ANAND T S; GEORGANTOS M A; HU Y; KNUTSON J F; LETTINGTON D T;
LINDSAY M P; MEYER A J; O'FLAHERTY K W; SCHUBERT R N; SELFRIDGE P G

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5721903	A	19980224	US 95545048	A	19951012	199815 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95545048 A 19951012

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5721903	A	23	G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): US 5721903 A

The report generator includes a first computer executing an application program allowing a user to create data types and their relationships and select and define a method of analysis to use in generating the report. An **analyst** selects and **retrieves** dimensional **queries** and **executes** them to **retrieve** data within the data types to generate the report.

A **database** management program is executed on a second computer. The second computer includes a first subsystem translating user **requests** for the data, generating the dimensional **queries** for data **retrieval** and **processing** user modifications to the data types used in generating the report. A second subsystem reads data from the **database**, creates the data types, creates a mapping of the data types to the data, uses the mapping to translate the dimensional **queries** received from the first subsystem into SQL, and returns **query** results to the first subsystem. A third subsystem automatically runs the analyst at predetermined times and causes alerts to be displayed when the data satisfies user-selected alert conditions.

ADVANTAGE - Allows user to define and select variables and their relationships in report creation. Automatically detects and manages relationships of new terms entered by user. Allows use by personnel unfamiliar with SQL, statistical or AI based cheers methods.

Dwg.1/13

Title Terms: REPORT; GENERATE; SYSTEM; EXPERT; SYSTEM; **DATABASE**; APPLY; PROGRAM; ALLOW; USER; SELECT; ANALYSE; METHOD; REPORT; GENERATE; TRANSLATION; RETURN

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

18/5/19 (Item 18 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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011693178 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1998-110088/199810

XRPX Acc No: N98-088197

Report generating system for business users - with user interface to specify parameters, display, print and save report and folder management subsystem to create folder to store report in database

Patent Assignee: NCR CORP (NATC)

Inventor: ANAND T S; GEORGANTOS M A; HU Y; KNUTSON J F; LETTINGTON D T;

LINDSAY M P; MEYER A J; O'FLAHERTY K W; SCHUBERT R N; SELFRIDGE P G

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5710900	A	19980120	US 95542268	A	19951012	199810 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95542268 A 19951012

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5710900	A	23	G06F-003/00	

Abstract (Basic): US 5710900 A

The system has a graphical user interface (GUI) for the user to select and specify parameters for a report, to display, print and save the report. A folder management subsystem allows the user to create a folder to store the report in the folder in the **database** and to retrieve the report from the folder using the GUI. A business

information setup subsystem allows the user to create data types and create and constrain relationships between the data types.

An analyst definition subsystem is used to select an analysis method to generate a report. The subsystem has a report generator to select and **retrieve queries** for the **analyst**. It **executes the queries**, **retrieves** data in the data types and generates a report for display on a viewer. The GUI has a window with a screen area for display of a list of folders. A second screen area displays a list of analysts and a third screen area displays a list of reports.

USE - Allows user to retrieve and analyse data with one tool, user does not need knowledge of underlying data structure or of programming language.

ADVANTAGE - Generates reports combining natural language text, tables and graphs.

Dwg.13/13

Title Terms: REPORT; GENERATE; SYSTEM; BUSINESS; USER; USER; INTERFACE; SPECIFIED; PARAMETER; DISPLAY; PRINT; SAVE; REPORT; FOLDER; MANAGEMENT; SUBSYSTEM; FOLDER; STORAGE; REPORT; **DATABASE**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-003/00**

File Segment: EPI

18/5/20 (Item 19 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010915467 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1996-412418/199641

Related WPI Acc No: 1998-413540

XRPX Acc No: N96-347203

Computer program product to create personalised movie presentation - has processor which retrieves information from database in response to user query and frame detection information

Patent Assignee: IBM CORP (IBMC); INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBMC)

Inventor: REIMER J A; REINSCH R A

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 002

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5553221	A	19960903	US 95407305	A	19950320	199641 B
			US 95457775	A	19950601	
JP 9027936	A	19970128	JP 9662815	A	19960319	199714

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 95407305 A 19950320; US 95457775 A 19950601

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
US 5553221	A		36	G06F-017/30	Div ex application US 95407305
JP 9027936	A		34	H04N-005/76	

Abstract (Basic): US 5553221 A

The computer program product includes a movie presenting device, responsive to a request from the user, for enabling the processor to present a personalised version of a movie. An interface enables the processor to allow the user to **query** the foundation information **database** for information pertaining to the content and creation of the movie while the personalised version is presented. An identification device allows the processor to identify a frame of the personalised version that was being presented when the user issued the **query**.

A secondary information identification device enables the processor to identify portions of the secondary information in the **database** pertaining to the content and creation of the personalised version as identified by the frame and as specified by the **query**. A secondary information **retrieval** device enables the **processor** to **retrieve** the portions of the secondary information which is then presented to the user the retrieved portions of the secondary information.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Provides on demand access to merchandise information related to movie.

Dwg.9b/16

Title Terms: COMPUTER; PROGRAM; PRODUCT; PERSON; MOVIE; PRESENT; PROCESSOR;
RETRIEVAL; INFORMATION; **DATABASE** ; RESPOND; USER; **QUERY** ; FRAME; DETECT
; INFORMATION
Derwent Class: T01; W04
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-017/30** ; H04N-005/76
International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-017/00** ; G06T-001/00;
H04N-005/93; H04N-007/173
File Segment: EPI

18/5/21 (Item 20 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010896006 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-392957/199639
XRPX Acc No: N96-331197

**Data retrieval method for RDBMS querying system - involves determining
if parallel computer can execute query using value based index data
and using DBMS if not**
Patent Assignee: DATA PARALLEL SYSTEMS INC (DATA-N)
Inventor: BRIDGES T R
Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:
Patent No Kind Date Applicat No Kind Date Week
US 5548770 A 19960820 US 9322183 A 19930225 199639 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9322183 A 19930225
Patent Details:
Patent No Kind Lan Pg Main IPC Filing Notes
US 5548770 A 24 G06F-015/40

Abstract (Basic): US 5548770 A

The method involves storing record based data in the **RDBMS** . A value based index data structure of selected attributes related to the data is stored in a parallel disk array. It is determined if a parallel computer can **execute** the **query** (56) using data **stored** in the data in the disk array. If the parallel computer can't be used, the **query** is sent to the **DBMS** for execution to produce a final result (58). If it can be used, the **query** is sent to the computer. It is determined if a final result to the **query** can be **determined** from the parallel computer using only data in the array (62). The **query** is then executed on the parallel computer (64).

A final result is sent from the parallel computer to the user if it can determine the final result (66). A partial result is sent to the **DBMS** (70) from the parallel computer if it can't be used to determine the final result using the index data structures on the disk array. The final result is obtained on the **DBMS** using the partial result (78) . The final result is then sent to the user (80).

ADVANTAGE - Permits unbounded fanout of data stored in **database** .

Dwg.4/19

Title Terms: DATA; RETRIEVAL; METHOD; SYSTEM; DETERMINE; PARALLEL; COMPUTER
; CAN; EXECUTE; **QUERY** ; VALUE; BASED; INDEX; DATA
Derwent Class: T01
International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/40**
File Segment: EPI

18/5/22 (Item 21 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

010790425 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-287378/199629
XRPX Acc No: N96-241183

**Providing extensible query architecture for information retrieval
system - includes search application that has variety of code module**

classes, each implementing specific type of query model and data types in database

Patent Assignee: ARCHITEXT SOFTWARE INC (ARCH-N); EXCITE INC (EXCI-N)

Inventor: SPENCER G

Number of Countries: 068 Number of Patents: 008

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9618159	A2	19960613	WO 95US16496	A	19951207	199629 B
AU 9646413	A	19960626	AU 9646413	A	19951207	199641
WO 9618159	A3	19960906	WO 95US16496	A	19951207	199645
US 5577241	A	19961119	US 94350967	A	19941207	199701
EP 796470	A1	19970924	EP 95944342	A	19951207	199743
			WO 95US16496	A	19951207	
EP 796470	B1	19990414	EP 95944342	A	19951207	199919
			WO 95US16496	A	19951207	
DE 69509118	E	19990520	DE 609118	A	19951207	199926
			EP 95944342	A	19951207	
			WO 95US16496	A	19951207	
ES 2132769	T3	19990816	EP 95944342	A	19951207	199939

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 94350967 A 19941207

Cited Patents: Jnl.Ref; No-SR.Pub

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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WO 9618159	A2	E	26	G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (National): AL AM AT AU BB BG BR BY CA CH CN CZ DE DK EE ES FI GB GE HU IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ LK LR LT LU LV MD MG MK MN MW MX NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG SI SK TJ TM TT UA UG UZ VN

Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT KE LS LU MC MW NL OA PT SD SE SZ UG

AU 9646413	A			G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9618159
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US 5577241	A		14	G06F-017/30	
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EP 796470	A1	E		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9618159
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

EP 796470	B1	E		G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9618159
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Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LI LU MC NL PT SE

DE 69509118	E			G06F-017/30	Based on patent EP 796470
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Based on patent WO 9618159

ES 2132769	T3			G06F-017/30	Based on patent EP 796470
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WO 9618159	A3			G06F-017/30	
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Abstract (Basic): WO 9618159 A

The system has an extensible **query** architecture which allows an applications programmer to integrate new **query** models into the system as desired. The architecture is based on an abstract base class of **query** nodes, or code objects that retrieve records from the **database**. Specific sub-classes are derived from the base class. Each **query** node class includes a search function that iteratively searches the **database** for matching records. **Query** node objects are instantiated by associated node creator class objects.

A parser is used to parse a search **query** into its components, including nested search **queries** used to combine various **query** models. The parser **determines** the particular **search** operator keywords and the node creator object. The node creator objects return pointers to the created **query** nodes.

ADVANTAGE - Allows parser to assemble complex hierarchical **query** nodes that combine multiple **query** models.

Dwg.1/6

Title Terms: EXTEND; **QUERY**; ARCHITECTURE; INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; SYSTEM; SEARCH; APPLY; VARIETY; CODE; MODULE; CLASS; IMPLEMENT; SPECIFIC; TYPE; **QUERY**; MODEL; DATA; TYPE; **DATABASE**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

18/5/23 (Item 22 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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010621393 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-118346/199613
XRPX Acc No: N96-098964

Executing database query in database system - involves processing
query to create data structure, constructing virtual row of join and
testing virtual row to determine whether it satisfies query

Patent Assignee: INT COMPUTERS LTD (INCM)
Inventor: VENN J L
Number of Countries: 008 Number of Patents: 007
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 698853	A1	19960228	EP 95304147	A	19950615	199613 B
AU 9530259	A	19960314	AU 9530259	A	19950824	199618
ZA 9506120	A	19960626	ZA 956120	A	19950721	199631
US 5625813	A	19970429	US 95495353	A	19950627	199723
AU 685657	B	19980122	AU 9530259	A	19950824	199811
EP 698853	B1	20000712	EP 95304147	A	19950615	200036
DE 69517887	E	20000817	DE 617887	A	19950615	200047
			EP 95304147	A	19950615	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): GB 9417314 A 19940827
Cited Patents: 4.Jnl.Ref

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 698853	A1	E	15	G06F-017/30	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT NL					
AU 9530259	A			G06F-017/30	
ZA 9506120	A		28	G06F-000/00	
US 5625813	A		13	G06F-017/30	
AU 685657	B			G06F-017/30	Previous Publ. patent AU 9530259
EP 698853	B1	E		G06F-017/30	
Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB IT NL					
DE 69517887	E			G06F-017/30	Based on patent EP 698853

Abstract (Basic): EP 698853 A

The method involves processing the **query** to create a data structure comprising a number of nodes, linked together to form a number of chains, each of the nodes representing one of the data types. The processing involves identifying a starting set of record types each of which contains a key that is equated to a literal in the **query**, or contains a field that is equated to a key of another record type in the **query**.

A node is created in the data structure for each of the starting set of record types. A further set of record types each of which can be accessed from a record type represented by an existing node are identified. A new node is created in the data structure for each of the further set of record types, and linking the new node to the existing node.

ADVANTAGE - Improves processing of search **query** involving join, which exploits possibilities for improving efficiency.

Dwg.1/7

Title Terms: EXECUTE; DATABASE ; QUERY ; DATABASE ; SYSTEM; PROCESS;
QUERY ; DATA; STRUCTURE; CONSTRUCTION; VIRTUAL; ROW; JOIN; TEST; VIRTUAL;
ROW; DETERMINE; SATISFY; QUERY

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-000/00 ; G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-012/08

File Segment: EPI

18/5/24 (Item 23 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

010543723 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1996-040676/199605
XRPX Acc No: N96-034151

Information retrieval method for text, relational, and off-line querying databases - involves designating most important query condition of list of query conditions as current query condition and querying database for retrieval object using current query condition

Patent Assignee: LIZEE R (LIZE-I); LIZEE M (LIZE-I)

Inventor: LIZEE M; LIZEE R

Number of Countries: 002 Number of Patents: 003

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
CA 2120447	A	19951001	CA 2120447	A	19940331	199605 B
US 5671404	A	19970923	US 95413630	A	19950330	199744
CA 2120447	C	19980825	CA 2120447	A	19940331	199845

Priority Applications (No Type Date): CA 2120447 A 19940331

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
CA 2120447	A		28	G06F-015/40	
US 5671404	A		10	G06F-017/30	
CA 2120447	C			G06F-017/30	

Abstract (Basic): CA 2120447 A

The method involves inputting a list at least two **query** conditions. The most important **query** condition of the list of **query** condition is designated as the current **query** condition. A **database** system is queried for retrieval objects with a **query** composed of the current **query** condition. The current **query** condition is marked if retrieval object are found.

The current **query** condition is designated as the next less important **query** condition in the list. The **database** system is queried for retrieval objects with a **query** composed of the conjunction of all previously marked **query** condition and the current **query** condition. The current **query** is marked if **retrieval** object are found. The **process** is repeated until all **query** in the list has been designated.

ADVANTAGE - Prevent human mistake from occuring. Permits off-line searching of remote **database** . Optimise communication with **database** . ARQ automatically do search without user intervention. Provides greater processing speed.

Dwg.1a/3

Title Terms: INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; METHOD; TEXT; RELATED; LINE; DESIGNATED; IMPORTANT; **QUERY** ; CONDITION; LIST; **QUERY** ; CONDITION; CURRENT; **QUERY** ; CONDITION; **DATABASE** ; RETRIEVAL; OBJECT; CURRENT; **QUERY** ; CONDITION

Index Terms/Additional Words: **AUTOMATICALLY** ; **RELAXABLE** ; **QUERY**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/40 ; G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

18/5/25 (Item 24 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd. All rts. reserv.

010269102 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1995-170357/199522
XRPX Acc No: N95-133524

Computer implemented data retrieval system - generates bit map for each accessed data field by assigning one bit to each contiguously stored data field entry

Patent Assignee: FDC INC (FDCF-N)

Inventor: EMERSON M G; PILLAI S; WESTMAN K R; PALLAI S

Number of Countries: 003 Number of Patents: 004

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9511487	A1	19950427	WO 94US12074	A	19941024	199522 B

GB 2298941	A	199609	WO 94US12074	A	19941024	199641
			GB 968315	A	19960422	
GB 2298941	B	19980204	WO 94US12074	A	19941024	199808
			GB 968315	A	19960422	
US 5845276	A	19981201	US 93141285	A	19931022	199904
			US 95580473	A	19951229	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 93141285 A 19931022; US 95580473 A 19951229

Cited Patents: 05Jnl.Ref; US 3964029; US 4751635; US 4785400; US 5263159; US 5299197

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9511487	A1		353	G06F-017/00	
Designated States (National): CA GB					
GB 2298941	A		1	G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9511487
GB 2298941	B			G06F-017/30	Based on patent WO 9511487
US 5845276	A			G06F-017/30	Cont of application US 93141285

Abstract (Basic): WO 9511487 A

The data retrieval system includes a **database** server with data storage for storing rotated standard relational **database** records in rows. The columns of data fields across each record are stored contiguously. A terminal is connected to the **database** server for sending **queries** to the **database** server for storing, retrieving and updating the contiguously stored data fields.

The **database** server has a programmed **processor** for **processing** the **queries** to **determine** which contiguously **stored** data fields will be accessed. The **processor** has a bit map processor for processing the data fields accessed.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Allows direct marketing personnel to reduce time and enhance efficiency of searches performed on direct marketing data records.

Dwg.10/11

Title Terms: COMPUTER; IMPLEMENT; DATA; RETRIEVAL; SYSTEM; GENERATE; BIT; MAP; ACCESS; DATA; FIELD; ASSIGN; ONE; BIT; CONTIGUOUS; STORAGE; DATA; FIELD; ENTER

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/00 ; G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-019/00

File Segment: EPI

18/5/26 (Item 25 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010159870 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1995-061123/199508

XRPX Acc No: N95-048567

Operation of broadband intelligent network - using customer terminals coupled to predetermined ports of fast-packet switch through connections having broad digital bandwidth

Patent Assignee: TELCORDIA TECHNOLOGIES INC (TELC-N); BELL COMMUNICATIONS RES (BELL-N)

Inventor: ROBROCK R B; ROBROCK R

Number of Countries: 020 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
WO 9501602	A1	19950112	WO 94US6882	A	19940616	199508 B
US 5392402	A	19950221	US 9384386	A	19930629	199513
EP 706688	A1	19960417	EP 94920258	A	19940616	199620
			WO 94US6882	A	19940616	
JP 8507189	W	19960730	WO 94US6882	A	19940616	199650
			JP 95503538	A	19940616	
CA 2166284	C	20001212	CA 2166284	A	19940616	200103
			WO 94US6882	A	19940616	
EP 706688	B1	20011121	EP 94920258	A	19940616	200176

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9384386 A 19930629
 Cited Patents: US 4494230; US 5062106; US 5117429; US 5222085
 Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
WO 9501602	A1	E	46	G06F-013/00	
Designated States (National): CA JP					
Designated States (Regional): AT BE CH DE DK ES FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE					
US 5392402	A		23	G06F-013/00	
EP 706688	A1	E	46	G06F-013/00	Based on patent WO 9501602
Designated States (Regional): CH DE ES FR GB GR IE IT LI NL SE					
JP 8507189	W		47	H04L-012/28	Based on patent WO 9501602
CA 2166284	C	E		H04L-012/56	Based on patent WO 9501602
EP 706688	B1	E		G06F-013/00	Based on patent WO 9501602
Designated States (Regional): CH DE ES FR GB GR IE IT LI NL SE					

Abstract (Basic): WO 9501602 A

The method involves detecting customer signalling cells, received by the fast-packet switch, from a customers apparatus. The customer signalling cells are routed from the fast-packet switch to the network service control processor through the one switch port. Service request data is detected in each signalling cell. An output query cell, requesting information needed from the one resource cell unit, is generated.

The query cell is routed from the network service control processor to the one resource unit through the fast-packet switch. A response cell is generated containing the requested information from the one resource unit. The response cell is sent from the one resource unit to the fast-packet switch.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Telecommunications networks. Provides efficient and economic implementation of resource support for network-controlled services in fast-packet networks.

Dwg.1/11

Title Terms: OPERATE; BROADBAND; INTELLIGENCE; NETWORK; CUSTOMER; TERMINAL; COUPLE; PREDETERMINED; PORT; FAST; PACKET; SWITCH; THROUGH; CONNECT; BROAD; DIGITAL; BANDWIDTH

Derwent Class: T01; W01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-013/00 ; H04L-012/28; H04L-012/56

International Patent Class (Additional): H04M-003/42; H04Q-003/00;

H04Q-003/545; H04Q-011/04

File Segment: EPI

18/5/27 (Item 26 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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010092171 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1994-359884/199445

XRPX Acc No: N94-281986

Global network architecture which is extendable and flexible - provides users with transparent integrated access to heterogeneous database management system dispersed over long haul network

Patent Assignee: HUGHES AIRCRAFT CO (HUGA); HUGHES ELECTRONICS CORP (HUGA)

Inventor: DAO S K; EBEID N

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 006

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 625756	A1	19941123	EP 94107734	A	19940519	199445 B
CA 2123822	A	19941121	CA 2123822	A	19940518	199509
US 5596744	A	19970121	US 9364690	A	19930520	199710
CA 2123822	C	19980915	CA 2123822	A	19940518	199847
EP 625756	B1	20000119	EP 94107734	A	19940519	200009
DE 69422657	E	20000224	DE 622657	A	19940519	200017
			EP 94107734	A	19940519	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 9364690 A 19930520

Cited Patents: 3.Jnl.Ref

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 625756	A1	E	22	G06F-015/40	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

EP 625756	B1	E		G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69422657	E			G06F-017/30	Based on patent EP 625756
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US 5596744	A		20	G06F-017/30	
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CA 2123822	A			G06F-015/40	
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CA 2123822	C			G06F-017/00	
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Abstract (Basic): EP 625756 A

The computer network has a communications medium connected to several databases with a number of users (12) capable of generating a global data request using a single **query** protocol. A smart data dictionary (16) contains a **database** of data representing schema, data distribution, local site configuration and inter-site relationships of data among the databases within the network. A data information manager (14) communicates with the smart data directory and the user for decomposing a global data **query** into a local site **execution** plan for data **retrieval**.

The local site execution plan is transmitted to the appropriate data bases for execution. Several local information managers (22) communicate with the local information manager and the smart data dictionary to control data flow to and from a specified **database** according to the local site **execution** plan. Each local information manager generates a data **retrieval request** for **execution** by another local information manager and for receiving data in response to complete the execution plan.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Computer networks. Enables user to use single interface and unified view of data. Distributed access without change to underlying existing **database**.

Dwg.1/11

Title Terms: GLOBE; NETWORK; ARCHITECTURE; EXTEND; FLEXIBLE; USER;

TRANSPARENT; INTEGRATE; ACCESS; HETEROGENEOUS; **DATABASE**; MANAGEMENT;

SYSTEM; DISPERSE; LONG; HAUL; NETWORK

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/40**; **G06F-017/00**;

G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

18/5/28 (Item 27 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009896700 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1994-176616/199421

XRPX Acc No: N94-139134

Database **processing method e.g. for relational DBMS - determining if pre-fetching operation is to be carried out by judging internal processing procedure formed by query, and performing concurrency control by locking pre-fetched records in cache storage before access**

Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA); HITACHI SOFTWARE ENG CO LTD (HISF)

Inventor: HONMA T; IMAI Y; KAWAMURA N; OHMACHI K; TSUCHIDA M

Number of Countries: 001 Number of Patents: 001

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
US 5317727	A	19940531	US 89353698	A	19890517	199421 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 88120478 A 19880519

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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US 5317727	A		31	G06F-015/403	
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Abstract (Basic): US 5317 A

A central processing unit **analyses queries** made from users to **determine** an internal processing procedure with respect to a **database**, and for performing the internal processing procedure. A secondary storage is provided for storing data capable of being shared by each user. An input/output controlling processing unit including a cache storage, controls transfer of records which are required for input/output processing operations between the central processing unit and secondary storage.

A decision is made as to whether or not a prefetching operation is carried out at the start of an input/output processing operation by judging the internal **processing** procedure which has been formed by the **query**. A **retrieval** range into which a record to be fetched has been stored is formed when the prefetching operation is performed. A prefetching record number is determined as an input/output processing demand unit, taking account of an access characteristic of the internal processing procedure and also a system characteristic containing a size of the cache storage, a performance, of the central processing unit, and a traffic of the input/output processing unit.

ADVANTAGE - Useless prefetching operation is omitted, and necessary data is safely pre-fetched to reduce processing time, improving overall system performance. Both buffer receive/transfer processing time between locality sets and buffer search processing time are reduced. Substitute algorithm of respective locality set is not destroyed.

Dwg.2/8

Title Terms: **DATABASE**; PROCESS; METHOD; RELATED; DETERMINE; PRE; FETCH; OPERATE; CARRY; JUDGEMENT; INTERNAL; PROCESS; PROCEDURE; FORMING; **QUERY**; PERFORMANCE; CONTROL; LOCK; PRE; RECORD; CACHE; STORAGE; ACCESS
Index Terms/Additional Words: **DataBase _Mana gement_S**; Management; System

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/403**

File Segment: EPI

18/5/29 (Item 28 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009316978 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1993-010442/199302

XPX Acc No: N93-007863

Database **information retrieval system using natural language**

expressions - includes parser for splitting natural language input query into constituent phrases as syntax analysis result

Patent Assignee: MITSUBISHI DENKI KK (MITQ)

Inventor: INABA N; ITABASHI Y; KIMURA C; KONDO S; NAGANUMA K; SUZUKI K; TAKANASHI I

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 522591	A2	19930113	EP 92111820	A	19920710	199302 B
EP 522591	A3	19931103	EP 92111820	A	19920710	199511
US 5442780	A	19950815	US 92910764	A	19920708	199538
EP 522591	B1	20000322	EP 92111820	A	19920710	200019
DE 69230814	E	20000427	DE 630814	A	19920710	200027
			EP 92111820	A	19920710	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 91171217 A 19910711

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 2.Jnl.Ref; EP 427240; JP 1058019; JP 1243116; US 4994967; WO 8909455

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 522591	A2	E	42	G06F-015/403	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

EP 522591	B1	E		G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69230814	E			G06F-017/30	Based on patent EP 522591
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US 5442780 A 40 G06F 015/403
EP 522591 A3 G06F-015/403

Abstract (Basic): EP 522591 A

The system comprises the passer for passing a natural language **query** into its constituent phrases to produce a syntax analysis result. A virtual table converts phrases of the natural language **query** the **retrieval** keys **processed** by the **database**. The virtual table accounts for particles that modify the phrases.

A collating unit prepares a **data base** retrieval formula from the syntax analysis result by selecting a virtual table that is used to convert the phrases of natural language **query** to keys possessed by the **database**. A **retrieval execution** unit for **retrieving** data from the **database** on the basis of the **database** retrieval formula.

ADVANTAGE - May be adjusted to operate on natural language querise than Japanese.

m

Dwg.6/21

Title Terms: **DATABASE**; INFORMATION; RETRIEVAL; SYSTEM; NATURAL; LANGUAGE; EXPRESS; SPLIT; NATURAL; LANGUAGE; INPUT; **QUERY**; CONSTITUENT; PHRASE; SYNTAX; ANALYSE; RESULT

Index Terms/Additional Words: **PARSE**

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-015/403**; **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

18/5/30 (Item 29 from file: 350)

DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX

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009166454 **Image available**

WPI Acc No: 1992-293888/199236

Related WPI Acc No: 1992-292693

XRFX Acc No: N92-225137

Full tex document database search system - provides hierarchical presearch type document retrieval incorporating component character table creation and search facilities for term searching and full document retrieval

Patent Assignee: HITACHI LTD (HITA)

Inventor: ASAKAWA S; FUJISAWA H; HATAKEYAMA A; KATO K; KAWAGUCHI H; MINEGISHI N; TADA K

Number of Countries: 005 Number of Patents: 007

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 501416	A2	19920902	EP 92103168	A	19920225	199236 B
EP 501416	A3	19940105	EP 92103168	A	19920225	199516
US 5469354	A	19951121	US 90555483	A	19900809	199601
			US 92843162	A	19920228	
EP 501416	B1	20000510	EP 92103168	A	19920225	200027
DE 69231013	E	20000615	DE 631013	A	19920225	200036
			EP 92103168	A	19920225	
JP 2001202388	A	20010727	JP 9158311	A	19910228	200148
			JP 2000375505	A	19910228	
JP 3220865	B2	20011022	JP 9158311	A	19910228	200169

Priority Applications (No Type Date): JP 91342695 A 19911225; JP 9158311 A 19910228; JP 2000375505 A 19910228

Cited Patents: No-SR.Pub; 1.Jnl.Ref; EP 437615; JP 63198124; WO 9016036

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 501416	A2	E	128	G06F-015/403	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

EP 501416	A3			G06F-015/403	
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US 5469354	A		99	G06F-017/21	CIP of application US 90555483
					CIP of patent US 5168533

EP 501416	B1	E		G06F-017/30	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69231013 E G06F-017/30 Based on patent EP 501416
JP 2001202388 A 24 G06F-017/30 Div ex application JP 9158311
JP 3220865 B2 19 G06F-017/30 Previous Publ. patent JP 4274557

Abstract (Basic): EP 501416 A

Condensed texts (104) are created by decomposing textual character strings and checked to eliminate duplicate character strings. A component character table (105) registers characters occurring in each condensed text. The condensed texts and table are held in **database** together with texts of documents to be registered.

Upon retrieval, a component character table **search** is followed by a condensed text **search** to extract documents corresponding to condensed texts containing requested fragmental character strings. A text body search then extracts a document against a **query** condition imposed on a search term.

USE/ADVANTAGE - Search and retrieval of full text on basis of designated character string. Fast retrieval processing operates on hiragana, kanji and other character strings.

Dwg.1/68

Title Terms: FULL; TEX; DOCUMENT; **DATABASE** ; SEARCH; SYSTEM; HIERARCHY; TYPE; DOCUMENT; RETRIEVAL; INCORPORATE; COMPONENT; CHARACTER; TABLE; CREATION; SEARCH; FACILITY; TERM; SEARCH; FULL; DOCUMENT; RETRIEVAL
Index Terms/Additional Words: HIRIGANA; KANJI

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-015/403 ; G06F-017/21 ;
G06F-017/30

International Patent Class (Additional): G06F-017/40

File Segment: EPI

18/5/31 (Item 30 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R)File 350:Derwent WPIX
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008823283 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 1991-327296/199145
XRPX Acc No: N91-250699

Database **transactions for data processing system - supports sequential batch applications which permits continued enumeration of sequence of objects across transaction commit**

Patent Assignee: IBM CORP (IBM) ; INT BUSINESS MACHINES CORP (IBM)

Inventor: COYLE D J; LINDSAY B G

Number of Countries: 004 Number of Patents: 005

Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 455440	A	19911106	EP 91303833	A	19910426	199145 B
US 5220665	A	19930615	US 90516363	A	19900430	199325
EP 455440	A3	19930915	EP 91303833	A	19910426	199509
EP 455440	B1	19950906	EP 91303833	A	19910426	199540
DE 69112694	E	19951012	DE 612694	A	19910426	199546
			EP 91303833	A	19910426	

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 90516363 A 19900430

Cited Patents: NoSR.Pub; 1.Jnl.Ref

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
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EP 455440	A				
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

US 5220665	A		13	G06F-007/00	
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EP 455440	B1 E		16	G06F-011/14	
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Designated States (Regional): DE FR GB

DE 69112694	E			G06F-011/14	Based on patent EP 455440
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Abstract (Basic): EP 455440 A

The data processing system supports batch processing of an application-specified sequence of objects in databases while permitting the continued enumeration of such sequence of objects **following a transaction** commit. A number of **queries** are defined. Each **query**

specifies sets of objects within the data processing system associating a named cursor with each **query**. Each named cursor includes one scan which may be utilised to evaluate and enumerate an associated **query**.

At least one named cursor is designated as a persistent cursor. The status of each persistent cursor is stored in a table along with the state of any included scan, and a **query** evaluation state in response to a transaction commit. A selected position within the **query** may be reestablished utilising the persistent cursor table following the **transaction** commit.

ADVANTAGE - Permits efficient processing of batch operations without unduly interfering with on-line transactions. (15pp Dwg.No.2/10

Title Terms: **DATABASE** ; TRANSACTION; DATA; PROCESS; SYSTEM; SUPPORT; SEQUENCE; BATCH; APPLY; PERMIT; CONTINUE; SEQUENCE; OBJECT; TRANSACTION; COMMIT

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): **G06F-007/00** ; **G06F-011/14**

International Patent Class (Additional): **G06F-015/40** ; **G06F-015/403** ; **G06F-017/30**

File Segment: EPI

13/5/7 (Item 2 from 349)
DIALOG(R) File 349: PCT FULLTEXT
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00802535

**A SYSTEM AND METHOD FOR REPLAYING A PREDEFINED PATH THROUGH THE INTERNET
SYSTEME ET PROCEDE DE REPETITION D'UN TRAJET PREDEFINI SUR INTERNET**

Patent Applicant/Assignee:

BMC SOFTWARE, 2101 City West Boulevard, Houston, TX 77042, US, US
(Residence), US (Nationality)

Inventor(s):

DAVIS Clay, 10723 Cassia Drive, Austin, TX 78759, US,
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KLOBE Michael C, 2302 North Shields Drive, Austin, TX 78727, US,

Legal Representative:

SPRINKLE Steven R (agent), Gray Cary Ware & Freidenrich LLP, 100 Congress
Avenue, Suite 1440, Austin, TX 78701, US,

Patent and Priority Information (Country, Number, Date):

Patent: WO 200135222 A2 20010517 (WO 0135222)

Application: WO 2000US30805 20001110 (PCT/WO US0030805)

Priority Application: US 99165102 19991112; US 99165103 19991112

Designated States: AE AG AL AM AT AU AZ BA BB BG BR BY BZ CA CH CN CR CU CZ

DE DK DM DZ EE ES FI GB GD GE GH GM HR HU ID IL IN IS JP KE KG KP KR KZ

LC LK LR LS LT LU LV MA MD MG MK MN MW MX MZ NO NZ PL PT RO RU SD SE SG

SI SK SL TJ TM TR TT TZ UA UG UZ VN YU ZA ZW

(EP) AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT LU MC NL PT SE TR

(OA) BF BJ CF CG CI CM GA GN GW ML MR NE SN TD TG

(AP) GH GM KE LS MW MZ SD SL SZ TZ UG ZW

(EA) AM AZ BY KG KZ MD RU TJ TM

Main International Patent Class: G06F-011/00

Publication Language: English

Filing Language: English

Fulltext Availability:

Detailed Description

Claims

Fulltext Word Count: 6271

English Abstract

A system and method for **replaying** a predefined path through a set of web pages. The system and method comprises selecting in chronological order a **saved request** in a **request history**. The **saved requests** correspond to a set of user requests made at a web page from the set of web pages. Furthermore, the present invention comprises determining whether the **saved request** is a form **request**, and if so finding a best fit form on the web page from the set of web pages and sending a **replay request** to the best-fit form. If the **saved request** is not a form **request**, making the **replay request** to a best-fit URL.

File 347:JAPIO OCT 1976-2001/Sep(UPDATED 020102)

(c) 2002 JPO & JAPIO

File 350:Derwent WPIX 1963-2001/UD,UM &UP=200204

(c) 2002 Derwent Info Ltd

Set	Items	Description
S1	224710	QUERY OR QUERIES OR REQUEST? OR SEARCH?? OR JOB? ? OR TASK? ? OR TRANSACTION? ?
S2	24552	(MONITOR? OR NOTIC? OR WATCH? OR OBSERV? OR CHECK? OR DETERMIN? OR DETECT? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR ASSESS? OR TRACK??? OR TRACE? ? OR TRACING OR FOLLOW?) (5N)S1
S3	2856027	(SAV??? OR STORING OR STORE? ? OR RECORD? OR MAINTAIN??? OR KEEP? OR RETAIN?)
S4	4526941	EXECUT? OR PROCESS? OR PROGRESS? OR PROCEED? OR DEVELOP? OR STATUS OR ACTIVIT??? OR BEHAVIOR? ? OR BEHAVIOUR? ? OR STEP? ? OR STAGE? ?
S5	476658	PLAY? OR PLAYBACK OR REPLAY? OR RETRIEV? OR RECALL? OR CALL? ()BACK OR RECOVER? OR RECLAIM? OR REVIEW? OR AUDIT?
S6	53985	DATABASE OR DATA() (BASE OR WAREHOUSE? ?) OR DBMS OR RDBMS - OR REPOSITOR???
S7	7260	S3(5N)S1(5N)S4
S8	1905	S5(5N)S1(5N)S4
S9	382	S7 AND S8
S10	104	S9 AND S6
S11	101	S10 AND IC=G06F
S12	3473	QUERY OR QUERIES
S13	22	S11 AND S12
S14	13	S11 AND S2
S15	8	S14 NOT S13
S16	183	S7:S8 AND S2 AND S6 AND IC=G06F
S17	170	S16 NOT (S13 OR S15)
S18	31	S17 AND S12
S19	116	(REEXECUT? OR RE()EXECUT?) (5N)S1
S20	33	S2 AND S19
S21	2	S20 AND S6 AND IC=G06F
S22	9	MONITOR?(5N)S12 AND (S3 OR S5) (5N) (S1 OR S4)
S23	18	AU="RAMASAMY K":AU="RAMASAMY K S"
S24	1078	AU="YU J"
S25	1	S23:S24 AND S12

21/5/2 (Item 2 from file 347)
DIALOG(R) File 347:JAPIO
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06621454 **Image available**
TRANSACTION DIVIDING AND ASSOCIATING DEVICE, AND RECORDING MEDIUM

PUB. NO.: 2000-207265 [JP 2000207265 A]
PUBLISHED: July 28, 2000 (20000728)
INVENTOR(s): NAKAI HAJIME
KANO YUSUKE
HONDA TAMOTSU
APPLICANT(s): FUJITSU LTD
APPL. NO.: 11-009030 [JP 999030]
FILED: January 18, 1999 (19990118)
INTL CLASS: G06F-012/00 ; G06F-017/30

ABSTRACT

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To eliminate time-out generation and to efficiently perform a recovery process, when a transaction set in a batch for is automatically divided at recovery time by automatically dividing the transaction at each time when every specific block of input data is accessed and saving log information in a log file by blocks.

SOLUTION: An application (input and output) 1 opens and accesses a **database** 3, divides a transaction at each time for every specific block accessed, and closes the **database** 3 and thus performs input/output processings. An input data file 2 contains the input data. The **database** 3 is accessed in specific block units and manages a large amount of data. Consequently, if trouble occurs in a **transaction**, only the corresponding **transaction** is **re - executed** by **checking** the log information, and its recovery can be made very speedily.

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25/5/1 (Item 1 from file: 350)
DIALOG(R) File 350:Derwent WPIX
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014006479 **Image available**
WPI Acc No: 2001-490693/200154
XRPX Acc No: N01-363155

Trigger action execution method for database systems, involves generating execution plan by query coordinator for executing trigger actions in parallel

Patent Assignee: NCR INT INC (NATC)
Inventor: CHEN J; KABRA N; NAG B; PATEL J M; YU J
Number of Countries: 026 Number of Patents: 001
Patent Family:

Patent No	Kind	Date	Applicat No	Kind	Date	Week
EP 1111516	A2	20010627	EP 2000310551	A	20001128	200154 B

Priority Applications (No Type Date): US 99470227 A 19991222

Patent Details:

Patent No	Kind	Lan	Pg	Main IPC	Filing Notes
EP 1111516	A2	E	23	G06F-017/30	

Designated States (Regional): AL AT BE CH CY DE DK ES FI FR GB GR IE IT
LI LT LU LV MC MK NL PT RO SE SI TR

Abstract (Basic): EP 1111516 A2

NOVELTY - A trigger action comprising structured **query** language (SQL) **query**, is transmitted to **query** coordinator (104). The coordinator generates execution plan for parallel execution of trigger action. Several dispatchers on data server (130), receive execution plan transmitted from coordinator and execute it.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION - INDEPENDENT CLAIMS are also included for the following:

(a) Trigger action execution system;

(b) Computer program

USE - For parallel execution of SQL trigger actions in database systems designed for client/server environments.

ADVANTAGE - Maintains integrity of database and prevents unauthorized users from modifying certain entries.

DESCRIPTION OF DRAWING(S) - The figure shows the block diagram of system for parallel execution of trigger action.

Query coordinator (104)

Data server (130)

pp; 23 DwgNo 1/9

Title Terms: TRIGGER; ACTION; EXECUTE; METHOD; DATABASE; SYSTEM; GENERATE; EXECUTE; PLAN; **QUERY**; COORDINATE; EXECUTE; TRIGGER; ACTION; PARALLEL

Derwent Class: T01

International Patent Class (Main): G06F-017/30

File Segment: EPI

File 348:EUROPEAN PATENTS 1978-2002/Jan W03

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File 349:PCT FULLTEXT 1983-2002/UB=20020117,UT=20020110

(c) 2002 WIPO/Univentio

Set	Items	Description
S1	1355175	QUERY OR QUERIES OR REQUEST? OR SEARCH?? OR JOB? ? OR TASK? ? OR TRANSACTION? ?
S2	82709	(MONITOR? OR NOTIC? OR WATCH? OR OBSERV? OR CHECK? OR DETE- RMIN? OR DETECT? OR ANALYZ? OR ANALYS? OR ASSESS? OR TRACK??? OR TRACE? ? OR TRACING OR FOLLOW?) (5N)S1
S3	804621	(SAV??? OR STORING OR STORE? ? OR RECORD? OR MAINTAIN??? OR KEEP? OR RETAIN?)
S4	1066008	EXECUT? OR PROCESS? OR PROGRESS? OR PROCEED? OR DEVELOP? OR STATUS OR ACTIVIT??? OR BEHAVIOR? ? OR BEHAVIOUR? ? OR STEP? ? OR STAGE? ?
S5	352653	PLAY? OR PLAYBACK OR REPLAY? OR RETRIEV? OR RECALL? OR CAL- L?()BACK OR RECOVER? OR RECLAIM? OR REVIEW? OR AUDIT?
S6	90362	DATABASE OR DATA() (BASE OR WAREHOUSE? ?) OR DBMS OR RDBMS - OR REPOSITOR???
S7	16546	QUERY OR QUERIES
S8	6840	S3(3N)S4(3N)S1
S9	3173	S5(3N)S4(3N)S1
S10	122	S8(S)S9(S)S6 AND IC=G06F
S11	46	S7(S)S10
S12	51	S2(S)S10
S13	25	S12 NOT S11
S14	2823	MONITOR?(5N) (QUERY OR QUERIES OR JOB? ? OR TASK? ? OR TRAN- SACTION? ?)
S15	23	S14/AB AND S6/AB
S16	4	AU="KARTHIKEYAN M R":AU="KARTHIKEYANI ARUMUGAM VELAYUTHAM"
S17	4	AU="YU JIE":AU="YU JIE BING"
S18	1	S16:S17 AND S7/AB